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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FROM THE PINE WOODS.

A Trip Through the Pine Forests of Jefferson and Forest Counties—Wanton Raids on Natural Wealth—Opening the Way to New Coal Fields—Blackberries—Ferns—The People.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., August 24, 1871.

How far to Mahoning? That depends upon whether you walk or how you ride, but by the Allegheny Valley Railroad it is not very far, only a few hours; but it is a far more serious matter to leave the Mahoning river, pass the Red Bank and on to Clarion, from thence into Forest county over roads apparently formed for the cure of dyspepsia. Well, I have done it, and am safely back as far as Brookville, and able to tell you in few words something about the trip. A resident was asked by a stranger, Which is the best road to —? "There are three roads, sir, leading to that place—one, direct, about twenty miles; another, say thirty; the third nearly forty, and whichever you take, you will wish you had taken either of the other." These forest roads are thrown up very narrow, roots reaching across them, jotted with stumps and plentifully supplied with unbroken stone, occasionally a variety called "corduroy," which ought to be patronized by the blacksmiths, prevents *sameness*. When you are not compelled to use every exertion in saving life and limb, or if you choose to call a momentary halt, you can look up at the magnificent pines—some of them five feet across—one hundred feet of trunk without a limb; its beautiful evergreen foliage reaching the sunlight, gracefully swaying to and fro. Oh, how it must entrance the oriental palm! How dwarfish do the English oaks appear! Now, you are shocked. When the axeman brings one down, it thunders through the forest, falls with resistless force upon hundreds of young trees, crashing, crushing, splintering, ruining on a large scale. Hundreds of these monsters will be felled toward each other into one tremendous pile, and the torch applied. Oh, what sinful waste! How bitterly will the next generation lament the vandalism of their fathers! One company recently bought 8,000 acres, at five dollars per acre, for the bark! just as in the Far West, they kill buffalo for the hide and tongue.

At night these fires are fearfully beautiful, running along the ridges, sending tall columns of flame their winding-sheets, glowing amidst immense piles of logs, stumps, roots, and brush; lighting up the forest, and gilding the hills; gradually dying away, consuming, devouring, and sometimes menacing, not only the houses and barns of the inconsiderate, but are so mercilessly wasting their wealth and beauty. One night we appeared to be nearing some such place as Johnstown, when we found, after driving twelve miles, that the glare was only from the burning of the weather has long been the favorite demon was rejoicing over the destruction of those glorious pines which the sun and rain had nourished for over two centuries. Do not suppose that I am *guessing*, as the geologists so often do. I several times counted the rings of a standing pine, which, being subsistively along the pathway. By this test it is doubtful whether there is a living pine in Forest county over three hundred years old.

But why make railroads through a country sparse of inhabitants, when the timber is fast disappearing and where agriculture appears to be difficult? The answer is at hand. There is yet much lumber left, and a growing disposition to save it from reckless waste; but coal is the great attraction. Near the Reynoldsville, right on the track of a railroad fast approaching, there are two coal companies at work, which can yet be secured at from $50 to $100 per acre. To actual settlers special inducements would be held out, or to companies who would locate, or immediately commence valuable improvements. Non-resident large landholders, not only are the bane of Ireland, they are of this country which is surely held without improving.

When the timber is cleared away, blackberry bushes immediately spring up; in about three years these are loaded—and such loads! I have gone through the Knox farm and seen the vines of Wachmoreland county; these are lighter in color and finer in texture, but here are berries of fully one inch, and thousands of bushels, you can gather handfuls as you ride along. Single gatherers and wagon loads of people gather and preserve them, which will be a apparent diminution. One or two acres of these near a large city would be a fortune; they are very subject to the full—canned, and preserved and used up in many ways, but still the black cluster hang, mocking the passer-by, gushing forth their multiplied numbers, delighted with the idea that *man*, who can fell the pines and level the rocks, can make but a small impression upon their countless hosts; just as on the sea, the arm that strikes the whale is powerless to subdue the least of the myriads of its families when those littles are combined!

But Forest county is under consideration. In "Shady Side" New York and other large places, you may see ferneries, a little pile of stones jotted with ferns, and occasionally along Pine creek you may behold a bank or hillow covered with these graceful adornments. But here more plentiful than blackberries are these ferns; their graceful plumes not only dance upon the rocks and line the ravines, but are scattered all along hills, by the roads and bye-paths. In one place, near the Clarion river, some former tornado has leveled the pines; their stately trunks lying in all directions, like the slain in the valley. Other things sprung up for a while, but gradually the ferns overmastered all things, and reign with undisputed sway. Such extent; such beauty! the eye failed to see beginning or end of the densely crowded, compact host of plumes and sprays.

The people are stout lumbermen, with the wedged axe, while the knights of old could scarcely wield; citizens, male and female, of which any nation would be proud, but only one would be one, they possess; bold, beautiful and free. My guide was a beloved pastor, to whom every house was open; freely hospitality was cheerfully and gratefully accepted. Jefferson and Forest counties must be seen now or never to their wild, rough, magnificent beauty; for even now they are clearing the track; the iron horse is almost ready to start; the tramp of thousands will soon be heard over mountain and valley. Farmers will a long farewell to Nature, has Art anything better to offer? Does man's ingenuity keep pace with the advances of what dentitions of a great city call civilization?

R. L.

SINGULAR PHENOMENA.

Discovery of Several Subterranean Bodies of Water in New York—Theory of Their Formation.

[Correspondence New York Times.]

That there exists in the county of Warwick, N. Y., several subterranean lakes, or one vast underground sea, the occurrence of recent singular phenomena and circumstances connected therewith would seem to prove. Near a point on the line of the New Jersey Midland Railroad, known as New Tuttle, the workmen were greatly surprised one morning, a week or two since, to find that several rods of grading that they had left over night had entirely disappeared, and in their stead loose sand of unknown depth was all that could be seen. An iron rod fifty feet long was put down, but no bottom was reached, and its real depth has not yet been ascertained. The general appearance of the surrounding country would seem to indicate that there is here an underground lake, which was once a natural sheet of water covering a large area of country, which is now a swamp. By the filling in for ages of earth and rocks from the hillsides, and the growth of vegetation, a crust has been formed over it, which has eventually closed the lake, and the surface face is now entirely overgrown. In the immediate vicinity of this spot there are boiling springs, and, as no stream passes from the overgrown lake, it is thought to have an outlet in these springs. They are never-failing, and boil up in the meadows in large numbers. The water is cool, clear, and quite a stream is formed by them. To give foundation to this theory of an underground lake, fish have been caught and seen at these springs from eight to ten inches long, all without eyes. They are in shape something like our common minnow, and the water in the swamp was once heavily timbered. It is now cleared and is used for meadow land, but the passing over its surface will shake it for yards around, which gives strength to the surmise that it is floating ground. The earth on both sides is gradually rising, and is about four feet above its former level. The trees are slanting outward, and their appearance is very singular. The railroad company are expecting great difficulty in building their road over this spong. Since the sinking of their grading, as stated, workmen with six carts have been busy in filling in from a gravel pit near by, and they accomplish but one day invariably disappears during the night. About two hundred yards will have to be filled in this way.

A similar phenomenon was recently witnessed on the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway, about three miles from the former place. Several tracks (the road is in operation) sank suddenly about ten feet below the grade. In building the road no bottom was found in the earth and stone were used at this point before a foundation could be obtained.

In the town of Deerpark, adjoining, can be witnessed a similar phenomenon of the encrustation of sheets of water which, in the lapse of time, have become apparently solid earth. Amber Lake, in that town, a large portion of the shores of that delightful sheet of water is a floating mass, on which, near the water's edge, is two feet to bear the weight of a grown person, but further back seems nearly as firm as the solid shore. The work of bridging over the water's surface is slowly going on, and doubtless ere many years have passed it will be encrusted like the ones already mentioned, and only to be detected as they have been. An interesting and valuable scientific investigation on this subject is to be found at Amber Lake.

Last fall one of those phenomena occurred near Basket station, on the Erie Railway, in Sullivan county. About three acres of land, heavily timbered with hemlock, occupying the centre of a swamp, suddenly sank below the surface. The tons of the highest trees in the tract could not be seen above the banks. The sinking was not accompanied by a crash, as in a land slide, but the trees sank gradually and easily. The trees stood, and are still standing, in their natural postions, as if nothing had occurred. In close proximity to the scene of this phenomenon there is a lake, which no doubt was once much larger, and over which, in all probability, a bridge formed, as in the other cases.

Under the Jefferson Railroad, running from Carbondale, Pa., to Lanesboro', Pa., a lake was discovered in building the road, from which fish were caught, and which was used for bathing and fishing in the water. It was only after months of persistent labor that a bed could be formed of sufficient solidity to build upon.

These singular lakes must prove of interest to scientific men, and are worthy of earnest consideration.

A GREAT CALIFORNIA ORCHARD.

Something for Plain People to Wonder At.

A few days ago it was our pleasure to visit the orchard of John Briggs, located about two miles south of Yuba City, in Sutter county. The proprietor is the owner of 426 acres, most of the bottom land lying along the west bank of the Feather river. The soil is a rich sandy loam, and composed of the yearly deposit of the river many years ago. No better or richer land is to be found in the State, and the orchard we shall briefly notice contributes to be a fair pride of the Briggs Brothers, who have a State reputation as orchardists and fruit growers. Before reaching the orchard proper we rode through a field of castor beans, growing in the most luxuriant manner—which field is to give place to a new orchard next year, the fruit trees for the same at present growing in the nursery by the side of the field of castor beans, and containing at present about 10,000 one and two year old budded trees, 4,000 one plum trees, 6,000 eastern walnuts, 20,000 California walnuts, 2,000 apple trees, 500 Italian chestnut trees.

Passing through this forest of young trees, we arrived at the present pride of the ground, consisting of 800 trees two years old, and some of them bearing this season 550 pounds of peaches. These trees have made a remarkable growth, owing to the rich ground upon which they are planted, and in another year they will make a tremendous yield of fruit. We next rode into the cherry orchard, containing about 1,000 only coming trees—not one of them of any ground. The different varieties, fifteen in number, gave this orchard a variety of aspect, and brought up the usual monotony of the steeple-like formed cherry orchard. These cherry trees were all imported from Rochester, New York, about three years ago. Off to the south of this wonderful wilderness are 2,500 plum trees, of twelve varieties, and 500 apple trees, mostly winter varieties.

Passing the peach orchard we reached the apricots, 2,500 in number, and also two years old. These will have borne a fair crop the present season. This orchard presented a sad sight in one respect. The late heavy rains had created much damage to the trees, while in others the limbs had been torn off, as if a tremendous tornado had swept over the place. However, the trees were healthy and stout, notwithstanding the mutilations here and there. On returning from the orchard by the wagon road we had entered we visited Briggs' Brothers' steam power castor oil mill. Here we found a magnificent hydraulic press, which is to *groan* presently, and possessing a capacity of compressing 500 gallons of oil per day. The mill also contained 30 tons of castor beans and 2,500 gallons of oil, nicely bottled and cased ready for market.

MR. GREELEY ON HIS TOUR.

Enthusiastic Reception in Wisconsin—Multitudes Greet Him as the "Next President"—He Says He Will Accept Any Position for the Good of His Country.

Hon. Horace Greeley is accompanied on his trip to the West and the Northwest by a reporter of the New York *Sun*, who records with great particularity the scenes and incidents of the journey. On Thursday last, along the route between Milwaukee and Janesville, Wisconsin, Mr. Greeley was everywhere the recipient of demonstrations, and twice addressed multitudes that thronged the railway stations. At Waukesha he called upon Chief Justice Chase, and the meeting between the two great men is described as having been cordial in the extreme. They chatted pleasantly for an hour, eschewing politics, not even remotely referring to the Presidential campaign. Taking leave of the Chief Justice, Mr. Greeley was next presented to a large assemblage of citizens, farmers from the county, mechanics from the workshops, girls from the woolen looms, and laborers from the quarries—all in their working day garments. Removing his white overcoat, Mr. Greeley, in a simple and unaffected manner, which won its way straight to the hearts of his listeners, made this speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: About the only recreation I have now-a-days is what I can catch when I throw down my pen and run away into the country. I have come out West here to deliver a few lectures and see for myself what improvements you have made in the cultivation of your soil since my last visit here a few years ago. I am delighted to see you all are prosperous and happy in this age when people are so prone to evil. It is refreshing to see a happy, contented and prosperous community. We ought to have more such. I believe that it rests with ourselves whether we shall have them. We should train our children up to become tillers of the soil and workers in the fire. We are fast becoming a nation of office-seekers. Our young men neglect their stern duties in life to seek the phantom of a public office. There is another thing we must do if we would preserve our great country as a legacy to our children. We must be more choice in our selection of those we appoint to rule over us and manage our political affairs. I have recently made a remark never to vote for a man for office unless I know that he possesses qualifications for it. We have recently had several painful examples among high officeholders of incompetency and the want of knowledge of their duties. There are men governing States who have not even a fair all round common intellect or experience for the places they occupy. All this must be changed. We must put our shoulders to the wheel and reform it. Then, again, we have the corruptions of the day. It is a fearful fact to contemplate that nothing can be accomplished nowadays in the halls of legislation and some of our courts of justice without the aid of money. The word politics has become synonym for fraud; this, too, must be changed, or the life of our republic is in danger.

He continued in this strain for half an hour, and soon after left the place amidst the cheers and hat wavings of a multitude of people.

At Whitewater, thirty miles distant from Waukesha, another crowd was found collected to greet Mr. Greeley, and as he appeared in his white coat, a tremendous cheer went up from the assembled host. "Greeley for President," shouted by one man, was taken up by another, and three cheers there for Greeley, our next President," called forth a most enthusiastic response. Mr. Greeley made a short speech, in the course of which he said:

"I am satisfied with my lot at present, and shall be perfectly satisfied with whatever Providence may send the future if it shall please my countrymen to administer its affairs in a manner worthy of myself. I accept it for the good of my country, the need to reform many evils into which we have fallen. We are too accustomed to look to the Federal government for self-government. We are making innovations, and breaking up the old landmarks in a way that bodes no good to our continued prosperity."

The party arrived at Janesville in the evening, when Mr. Greeley delivered his lecture on Self-Made Men. Before the lecture began, he received the publishers and leading men of the city, and the whole of Janesville filed through the parlor and grasped the hand of the distinguished guest, who received all of them with a frank smile. Of course the lecture room was crowded, the audience comprising fully two thousand persons, from all parts of the country within a radius of twenty miles. One family, it was said, came thirty-five miles in a wagon to hear Mr. Greeley. The head of it is said old man, and after the lecture he pushed up to the rostrum and grabbing Mr. Greeley by the hand, exclaimed: "Now, Lord, let Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." The great farmer of Chappaqua says the *Sun* reporter blushed to the very roots of his silver hair at the speech, yet he was gratified, and could but feel flattered by the old man's enthusiasm.

There being no regular train from Janesville, Mr. Greeley was obliged to engage a special train for Oshkosh, in order that he might arrive in time to lecture there on the evening of the 8th. He was received on his arrival by a delegation of citizens, and taken around the city in a carriage, hundreds gathering in the streets and following after and up whenever the carriage stopped to take him by the hand. On Saturday Mr. Greeley was to address the different tribes of Indians who live near Green Bay, and in the evening lecture in the city.

ABOUT DROUGHTS AND OIL.

An Old Theory as to the Cause of Droughts Upset—Deeche the "Oil Belt" Extend to Pittsburgh—Speculations Carried Over Through the Lumber and Oil Regions of Pennsylvania.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" never were the streams lower. Springs are fast failing; the cheering rains are withheld, and the giant pines appear to droop; while toward Pittsburgh, where timber is not so plentiful, and through Ohio, in large sections, the earth is parched and dry. Farmers are already feeling the pinch of a coming famine. Evidently something else beside rain is needed to preserve the supply of moisture. The densest forest lands of Pennsylvania, if not of the world, are this season, the dryest. Through brittle paths and wher the sun never penetrates, the rain falls. Nothing in the head of the government, or on the side of the majority. But other qualifications are essential in these times. Intelligent statesmanship is needed, showing its impracticability for good, and that it was only an act of folly. Nothing else will do. T. H. Marshall made a powerful speech, comparing the record of the Democratic party and Republican party, cans to stand by their colors and to do their duty at the coming election. I see he is announced to speak again in Democratic county [illegible] campaign, and as he is a great favorite here, he will doubtless draw a large audience.

The time of the Court has been taken up in the trial of Rev. W. M. White, of Pittsburgh, formerly of Hookstown, for the murder of Rebecca Wilson, Marshall and Swartzwelder, of your city, defended him, and the Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Beaver, Messrs. Wilson and Helce, of this place. The jury went out last evening, and at this writing are still out, and probably will be. Report says they stand one-third for acquittal and two-thirds for conviction. Great interest was manifested in the case, and the Court House was crowded to suffocation. Rev. Mr. White was deposed from the ministry by the Presbytery of Beaver, which is the strongest proof no doubt the sentence of his brethren was right, because if not guilty of abortion he certainly is of as most as grave offenses.

The trustees of the Beaver Seminary and Institute, several of whom are among your most successful business men, held a meeting yesterday, to take into consideration the plan of building for the contemplated additions.

There is no doubt that this location is as favorable as could be desired, and the money only is necessary to give the seminary that commanding position among the literary institutions of the country to which it deserves. Its patrons have for years been of the best and most truly refined and intelligent classes of society, and there is no doubt, think, that it must possess superior merit. We know that no expense is spared to make it the best, and to keep it upon a par with the progress of the times.

We are pleased to learn from Dr. Taylor, the Principal for many years, and to whom the seminary is so deeply indebted, that the prospects for a full opening are very flattering, and that the sons and daughters out of the dirt and smoke and bustle of the city to this beautiful, healthful and delightful spot for study, where the mind is at once more improved, physically and intellectually.

VISITOR.

PLANET MARS.

New Field of Science and What Science is Doing About It.

The conqueror, Science, having caught and tamed the elemental forces of the earth, it now, like Alexander, sighs for more worlds to subdue, and begins to broach the question of a campaign against the planet Mars. We believe it is being seriously debated at the first conjunctions. This planet is only thirty-seven millions of miles distant, and all astronomers agree in the opinion that it is admirably adapted for the abode of human life, with certain modifications, and even hourly changes, corresponding to those which take place here, being plainly discernable with a telescope of ordinary power. An English magazine thus sketches the possibilities of that region:

"It may be supposed that land communication is far more complete in the case of Mars than in that of our own earth. Thus, as before, the case; inasmuch that such Martialists as object to sea traveling may readily avoid it, and yet not be debarred from visiting any point of the habitable world, save one or two extensive islands. Even these are separated by such narrow seas from the neighboring continents that we may regard it as fairly within the power of the Martial Brunels and Stephensons to bridge over the intervening channels, and so enable the advocates of land voyaging to visit these portions of their planet. This view is encouraged by the consideration that the Martial constructions must be much more readily effected on Mars than on our own earth. The force of gravity at the surface of Mars that a mass which on the earth weighs a pound, would weigh on Mars but eight ounces and a quarter ounces, so that in every way the work of the engineer, and of all the constructions of human ingenuity, might be being shaped as men are, but fourteen feet high, would be as active as a man six feet high, and many times more powerful. On the other hand, this might give the Martial laborers be built. But that is not all. The soil in which they would work would weigh very much less, mass for mass, than that in which our terrestrial spadesmen labor. So that, between the greater facility of transportation and the far greater lightness of the materials they would have to deal with in constructing roads, canals, bridges and the like, we may reasonably conclude that the progress of such labors must be very much more rapid, and involve very much less human effort, than in the case of our own earth.

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that if some future aeronaut should sail away in his balloon to the territories of Mars, he would be able to tell us many wonderful than the marvels which have already been brought to pass. In the event of any such aerial movements, however, we desire to be placed on the record as decidedly opposed to annexation.

Important to Dealers in Perfumery, &c.

Revenue Commissioner Douglass, in an answer to a letter from Philadelphia on the subject, says the law requires that there shall be a stamp or stamps, in value corresponding with the retail price, placed upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, hair oil, &c., or such articles are liable to confiscation, the same to have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied as perfumes or preparations as

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 16, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLIKEN, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. RAINE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN F. MORGAN.

TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.

CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

CONFERENCE AT GASTEIN.

Though the engagements entered into as the result of the imperial conferences at Gastein have not yet been published, enough is known concerning their general character to inspire agreeable hopes in all who wish to see the nations living at peace with one another. To avow expectations of permanent national quiet as the consummation of royal meetings and colloquies, may seem rash, or even foolish. In the present case, however, there are reasons which may afford some warrant for the anticipation that sunshine is to come out of the cucumber. One result of these conferences is certainly an alliance offensive and defensive between Germany and Austria. The two powers have arrived at a perfect understanding with each other, and have formed a league for the maintenance of the peace against all disturbers. Italy has been invited to join the league, and her interests are such as to manifestly concentered in the preservation of the peace for many years to come, that she is not likely to reject the proposal. The danger of interposition on the part of France whenever France may feel able to interpose, must also seem to Italy a reason for accepting the offered German alliance. The arrangement thus reported to have been effected, looks much like the carrying out of the policy which Prince BISMARCK has always proclaimed as the proper consequence of the achievement of German unity. And not only he, but eminent English and Italian statesmen, long ago, saw in the establishment of a powerful pacific state in the center of Europe, a means of securing the permanent peace of the continent. Against Germany, Austria and Italy united, neither Russia alone nor France alone is likely to make any attempt. Though Russia, alarmed by reports of what had been done at Gastein, is said to be making great preparations for war, and to have made to France offers of alliances, it is not likely that hostilities will be the result. France, with an army barely sufficient to maintain order at home and with its finances in the most embarrassed condition, would be very unwise to undertake a contest unaided by Austria. Indeed, the Czar seeing himself hopelessly defeated by Germany in his hereditary schemes for the acquisition of Constantinople, and for the overthrow of Turkey, is much more likely to withdraw his attention from European affairs and to devote his energies to the development of his Empire in the East. If these views are at all well founded, the conferences at Gastein first prove to the world how much it was interested in the consummation of German unity. By the ring feuds disturbed all Europe through so many centuries, have been consolidated into a great pacific power, able to overawe and repel the semi-barbarous Muscovites and Cossacks on the one side, and to render harmless the vain, fickle, ambitious warloving Kelts, on the other side.

When hearing of the result of these Gastein conferences, one cannot but think of the long story, or rather fierce hostility, between the two great Chancellors, who, after many years of conflict, have, at length arrived at an agreement concerning matters of so much importance to the world. As a member of the SAXON ministry, COUNT BEUST was the advocate of what was known as the "Triad idea"—that is, he was in favor of forming a union of the small German States as a counterpoise to the powers of Austria and Prussia. This "idea" was especially odious to BISMARCK, who was laboring with all his ingenuity and resources to reduce all the small States under the control of Prussia. When the controversy became war, BEUST was the leading spirit of the coalition which in 1866 fought against the Prussian scheme. In fact, BISMARCK was so exasperated at BEUST that, when he made peace with SAXONY, the retirement of the latter from the ministry was one indispensible condition. When COUNT BEUST entered the Austrian service no doubt one comfort of his office was the position of antagonism in which he might still wage indirect warfare upon the Prussian Chancellor. It is certain that as foreign minister, then President of the Council and finally Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, he did all he could to cherish hatred of PRUSSIA and to forward the plans of revenge for SADOWA cherished by the Court. But as he became better acquainted with the condition of the Empire, he soon discovered the hopelessness of the enterprise, and to have counseled neutrality when PRUSSIA became involved in war with FRANCE. In the conferences at Gastein he and BISMARCK, since so many years bitter enemies, laid aside their resentments to arrange measures for the prosperity of both Empires and to secure the peace of Europe.

ACCORDING to the returns of the last census there are 65,294 colored persons residing in the State of Pensylvania, which gives a voting population of about 11,000. However apathetic in some sections may be the white citizens of the State, no colored voter should be absent from the polls. We would not for a moment pander to the prejudice of caste, class or race; but it cannot be disguised that the grand campaign of next year, of which the ensuing State election is Pennsylvania's preliminary skirmish, will be fought upon the question whether the issues of the war shall stand. With the death of the author of the New Departure the vitality and sincerity of the movement went out also. All over the country evidences of the ebb tide are seen. We said, months ago, that no party could rise above the average sentiment of its members, and that this sentiment was not up to the level of the amendments. Every day has added to the proof that this verdict was true. The leaders of that party have not been able to lift the rank and file to their standards, but the rank and file have been powerful enough to drag them down to theirs. Should Democracy triumph next year, the reopening of the Reconstruction measures is beyond dispute. Should it be defeated, the present status of the negro will be firmly and finally secured. The colored people of the country confront, now, perhaps, the gravest crisis in their history. What story shall these eleven thousand votes tell?

THE latest advices from Alexandria state that Mr. GEORGE H. BUTLER was still in office as Consul General, although his condder in the estimation of the people of this country has been such as to require his prompt removal. The Rev. Mr. STRANG, who made the serious charges against BUTLER, is known to many persons of great respectability and influence in this part of the country, who have been confidently looking for BUTLER'S removal, on the ground that this was necessary to preserve the reputation of the United States in that part of the world. No man understands better than Secretary FISH the importance of our representatives abroad being gentlemen of good character at least, and it is doubtful whether he could do a wiser thing in this case, if he wishes to secure both character and capacity, than to remove BUTLER and appoint STRANG in his place.

THE conflict of testimony concerning the real merits of the Chinese as laborers in the South are rather puzzling. As Louisianna is the State in which the experiment of their employment has been most fully tried, perhaps somewhat of the disagreement of opinion to which we allude, may be referred to the nationality of the employers. A German planter some months ago, published a letter in which, complaining bitterly of the indolence and untrustworthiness of the negroes, he praised the Chinese for diligence, patience, and fidelity to their engagements. Among American planters of the old Southern type, it was and, perhaps, is still the fashion, theoretically at least, to exalt the Asiatic at the expense of the African. But many of this class are so deeply grounded in the notion that the negro is necessarily spoiled by the enjoyment of liberty, that in accepting their testimoney some allowance must always be made for the effect of prejudice upon their judgment. Indeed, to make the necessary adjustment, so as to get trustworthy results is often impossible. In the New Orleans *Abeille*, of the 26th of August, a Frenchman writes earnestly in favor of the immigration of his countrymen as the only resource now left for furnishing the laborers needed on the farms. Chinese, he says, have been tried on many plantations, with unfavorable results almost everywhere. "The Chinaman," he says, "labors with intelligence, but he is physically very weak; on the other hand, he is very fickle, and is by no means careful to fulfil faithfully his contract. Many of them have left the places in which they were engaged in order to seek their fortune elsewhere. Some of the planters who have tried the labor of the Chinese are disgusted with them, and much prefer the negroes; but these are constantly becoming more scarce and consequently more and more exacting in their pretensions." It seems that there is a scheme on foot, under the direction of Dr. Arlovo, to bring over an abundant supply of laborers from Alsace and Lorraine to supply the wants of the planters of Louisiana.

HERE is an argument for the apponents of capital punishment, drawn from the experience of the Greeks. By Moslem law no one can be put to death who has not avowed his crime, and this rule is rigidly carried out. Murderers, however, are kept in perpetual imprisonment, if their crime has been sufficiently proved against them. Under these circumstances capital punishments are very rare, yet Moslems are seldom guilty of homicide. It is probable, however, that the general habit of sobriety which is characteristic of the people has something to do with the scarcity of murders in the Turkish Empire. It is rare indeed to see a drunken Mussulman, and in Turkey even Europeans deem it disgraceful to be seen in a state of intoxication; and this is an argument for the advocates of total obstinance.

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RUFUS W. ANDREWS, who, as the reader knows, is a leading New York city Republican, tells some hard stories of Tom Murphy, the Collector, with whom he used to be thick. He has gone so far as to assert in a public speech, as a fact within his own knowledge, that Tom struck a bargain, some three years ago, with the Tammany junta, by which he got certain friends of his on the tax commission. He says that he himself was privy to the transaction, as was also Senator Folger and other gentlemen. He further asserts, still quoting from personal knowledge, that Tom is mixed up with Tweed, Sweeny and Connolly in sundry real estate speculations.

OF iron ship building the Philadelphia *North American* says: "More than two-thirds of all the iron vessels built in America have been sent forth from our shipyards on the Delaware, and fresh orders are being constantly filled. The yards at Wilmington and Chester have built largely for the Southern trade. At Philadelphia we have four iron steamers on the docks for the Liverpool trade, besides other craft, and the yard at Camden is not less busy. These establishments all grow constantly stronger in capital, skill, experience, machinery and resources, and attract more and more patronage from all parts of the country."

THE *Tribune* learns that Mr. Bennett has been notified that the *Herald* must not publish the business cards of abortionists any longer, under penalty of prosecution under the statute. No less than 338 such advertisements, it says, have appeared in the *Herald* within thirty days, while the *Herald's* limit for a week time has printed 176. As the maximum statutory penalty for each offense is a fine of $1,000 or a year's imprisonment, we imagine that if the notification has been given, it will be obeyed.

A SOUTHERN correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes: "I have seen or heard from nearly all the men in the South who have tried Chinese labor, and with the single exception named they fully believe in the system and are enthusiastically in favor of Chinese immigration and labor. The Chinese are greatly desired, especially in the cotton sections. A shipload of New Orleans has gone to China after some more."

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "A respected contemporary charges that the campaign in Pennsylvania is dull and the Republicans apathetic. This might have been true a month ago, but it is not so now. The canvass is daily becoming enthusiastic, and promises to end in one of the greatest victories we have ever achieved."

THE COUNTRY LIFE.

Not what we would, but what we must,
Makes up the sum of living;
Heaven is both more and less than just
In taking and in giving.
Swords cleave to hands that sought the plow,
And laurels miss the soldier's brow.

Me, whom the city holds, whose feet
Have worn its stony highways,
Familiar with its hardest street,—
Its ways were never my ways.
My cradle was beside the sea,
And there, I hope, my grave will be.

Old homesteads!—in that old, gray town,
Thy vane is seaward blowing;
Thy slip of garden stretches down
To where the tide is flowing;
Below they lie, their sales all furled.
The ships that go about the world.

Dearer that little country house,
Inland, with pines beside it;
Some peach-trees, with unfruitful boughs,
A well, with weeds to hide it;
No flowers, or such as rive
Self-sown, poor things! —which all despise.

Dear country home! can I forget
The least of thy sweet trifles?
The window-vines that clamber yet,
Whose blooms the bee still rifles?
The roadside blackberries, growing ripe,
And in the woods the Indian pipe?

Happy the man who tills his field,
Content to reap his pittance,
Earth does to him her fullness yield,
And what may be his neighbor.
Well days, sound nights—oh! can there be
A life more rational and free?

Dear country life of child and man!
For both the best, the strongest,
That with the earliest race began,
And hast outlived the longest:
Their cities perished long ago,
Who the first farmers were we know.

Perhaps our Babels too will fall;
Our gilded domes,
For Mother Earth will shelter all,
And the rank corn hide nations.
Yea, and the swords that menace now
Will then be beaten into plows.
—*From R. H. Stoddard's Poems.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The cattle in Fayette county, Illinois, are dying in considerable numbers of a new disease that manifests itself by the animal's scratching and rubbing the jaws until they exhibit symptoms of madness by running and bellowing, and most invariably die in about twenty-four hours. It appears to be the most subject to the malady, which seems to be spreading. Various remedies have been tried to arrest the disease without effect.

Two persons of veracity told this story to a correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*: They saw a wasp riding on a green worm one and a half inches long. How far he had ridden they did not know; but after they saw him, they watched him until he had ridden all of twenty-five feet. Occasionally the worm would stop, the intoxicating wasp would be dead, when the wasp, after a little, would spur him up, and then the worm would go on. The wasp would keep the worm in as direct a course as he could. After a time the worm stopped, and the wasp dismounted and quickly ran and moved a little stone or piece of ground about two inches from where the worm lay, and then seizing the worm by the head drew it into the hole. The wasp came out, put the gravel top over the hole, covered the stone over, and seemed to be getting ready to fly, when they killed him, and then dug down about two inches and dug out the worm, who was dead.

Recently a man died in Boston through the mistake of a drug clerk in filling a prescription. His friends raised a fund of $800, which they used in clearing off an encumbrance on the home of the family, and placed the property in trust for the widow and children. Her neighbors, however, objected to this, and threatened suits as the estate of the deceased, and divided. The trustees refused, and the widow brought suit. No precedent for such a case could be found in an English court, but the judge held that under the circumstances to the relief of the family of a dead man could not be considered part of the estate of the deceased, and that the contributors had a right to dispose of the sum as they saw fit.

The proprietor of a beer garden and billiard saloon in Cincinnati was brought before the Police Court for keeping his place open on Sunday, but the Court held that, inasmuch as he was an Israelite who faithfully observed the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and could not have under the state statutes. Last Sunday the saloon keeper, with a face radiant with the hope of a big day's profits, threw wide open the doors of his place; but to, two stalwart policemen appeared upon the scene, and put a stop to it, and, though the proprietor kept the billiard balls cracking all day, none of the devotees of the beautiful game had the pluck to enter the saloon while two minions of the law guarded its portal.

The leading college of the Methodist denomination, Syracuse University, has declared through announcement of President Cummings, its adoption of not only the theory, but the practice of coeducation of the sexes. Girl as well as boy freshmen may present themselves at the commencement of this term and the class will be welcomed to the same rights as Antherst, it would seem, bids fair to be the last instead of the first New England college to test practically whether this be a reform or a step backward.

An orchadist of Yolo county, California, shipped three car loads of Bartlett pears abroad, of which one-half were disposed of at Chicago, and the other half in New York. They went through in good condition. Five hundred boxes were sold in New York in one day, realizing $2,500, and the rest were disposed of at same $4,000 on the speculation. These facts are very encouraging to California pear growers, who propose to do some more. We don't object so long as we get good pears.

At the Sauk Fair in Keokuk, Iowa, last week, a baby show was organized, and out of twelve competitors the bouncing ebony image of Mrs. Chloe Franklin, a black woman, was unanimously awarded the prize as the handsomest infant in the ground, and a red was pinned on her motherless one, setting that his parents were of the Kentucky stock, owned at one time by Henry Clay.

The Italians in New York city, who number about four or five thousand voters, have determined to form political organizations in those parts of the city where they are most numerous, in order to be a due representation in political affairs. These organizations will be strictly independent in their character, and the members are determined to stand free of the dictation of political party.

Baltimore, which has already one line of foreign steamships running to a German port, is about to try the experiment of a French line to Havre.

Charles Rubicam, of Philadelphia, who had nine thousand dollars, greenbacks, in a trunk in the Atlantic Hotel at Cape May, was informed by a clerk in the bracket in my room that the trunk was supposed to have been burned with the hotel on the 20th of August, 1869, has recently found out that the trunk was saved by H. S. Clarke, a colored waiter, who carried the money in a box to a house in Philadelphia and had the rest of it, all of which property he has given up to the lawful owner. It is stated that Clarke's windfall was made known by a woman-servant of the hotel who happened to see the money.

Writing from Abilene, Kansas, the great center of the Texas cattle trade, a correspondent says there are not less than 200,000 head of cattle on the prairies about and south of the place. The prices are lower than ever before, and the shipping season determined not to sell at present prices, but say they will winter their herds and stay until next spring.

The Knights Templar demonstration in Baltimore next week will certainly be a grand affair. It is estimated that there will be over ten thousand Knights in full uniform in line in the procession on Thursday, should the weather prove favorable.

At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Farmers' Club it was represented that during the past season, in addition to the ravages of dry weather, the farmers in some sections of Missouri were troubled with bugs and insects. First they had the Colorado bug. They could manage them very well, and had consequently cleared them out entirely. After that came the striped bug, which, although a great pest to melon bug, immense quantities of which they found in droves in the corn fields, in the stubble fields, and everywhere. They eat corn stalks, cabbages, beets, etc. They would commence on vegetables in the garden, and then turn and eat up the corn. They had also a great many chinch bugs. They did not damage the wheat much, but in passing through a field of corn you would find a great many ears damaged by them.

One of those mysterious accidents that seem providential occurred during the siege of Strasburg, and its details have just been made public. At the time the bombardment was at its height, a shell tore through one of the stained glass windows, blew down the nave of the Cathedral, and, smashing in the organ pipes, lodged in the organ itself. Had it burst, the destruction not only of the organ but of the Cathedral must instantly have ensued. Strange to say—for these Germans messengers rarely failed to fulfil—the brave gunner who had been ordered to carry it any further. All the brakes were applied as tight as possible, but absolutely without effect; the train began to slide backward, and was soon beyond the control of the engineer and brakemen, when the timely arrival of a second train with a fresh engine fortunately averted a shocking accident. The slipping train had acquired but little velocity, otherwise it would have been impossible to hold it, even by means of the other locomotive.

A DEMOCRATIC Governor of California, elected four years ago by a majority of eight thousand, was defeated in the late election by a majority nearly if not quite as large. The *Volksblatt* accounts for the change by the statement that, the Governor having broken his word to the Germans in reference to the Sunday and temperance questions, they voted against him. According to the same authority the German Republicans of Cincinnati reject several nominations of the party convention for county officers because their supporters in the Legislature, because as a member of the last Legislature, he voted in favor of a temperance law of increased severity.

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RAILROAD engineers will be interested in knowing that a self-propelling locomotive of large power, to operate that such steep grades as that on the Mount Rigi Railroad, even with the exercises of the greatest precautions, are not entirely safe. An ascending passenger train on this well-known road was recently stopped by the inability of the locomotive to carry it any further. All the brakes were applied as tight as possible, but absolutely without effect; the train began to slide backward, and was soon beyond the control of the engineer and brakemen, when the timely arrival of a second train with a fresh engine fortunately averted a shocking accident. The slipping train had acquired but little velocity, otherwise it would have been impossible to hold it, even by means of the other locomotive.

A VERY exciting dog case was settled before Justice Wilcox, of Washington county, last week. It seems Mr. Henry Bunker, of Amwell, owns a favorite but knowing Newfoundland dog, which had been trained to draw the baby's carriage, to drive cattle, churn, run a sewing machine, and we know not what other useful tricks. Now this dog, on Sunday, trespassed on the premises of John Whitacre, a neighbor, who owns a small rat terrier dog, and the latter (the dog), jealous of the acquirements of his shaggy neighbor, set upon him. The battle was one of great attainments, resented his intrusion, and did make an assault on him, against the peace and dignity of the State. Attempts were made to part them, but ineffectually, and at length Whitaker drew a pistol and shot Burch's dog dead. These facts appeared upon the trial and the jury rendered a verdict of $45 for Burch.

RUFUS W. ANDREWS, who, as the reader knows, is a leading New York city Republican, tells some hard stories of Tom Murphy, the Collector, with whom he used to be thick. He has gone so far as to assert in a public speech, as a fact within his own knowledge, that Tom struck a bargain, some three years ago, with the Tammany junta, by which he got certain friends of his on the tax commission. He says that he himself was privy to the transaction, as was also Senator Folger and other gentlemen. He further asserts, still quoting from personal knowledge, that Tom is mixed up with Tweed, Sweeny and Connolly in sundry real estate speculations.

OF iron ship building the Philadelphia *North American* says: "More than two-thirds of all the iron vessels built in America have been sent forth from our shipyards on the Delaware, and fresh orders are being constantly filled. The yards at Wilmington and Chester have built largely for the Southern trade. At Philadelphia we have four iron steamers on the docks for the Liverpool trade, besides other craft, and the yard at Camden is not less busy. These establishments all grow constantly stronger in capital, skill, experience, machinery and resources, and attract more and more patronage from all parts of the country."

THE *Tribune* learns that Mr. Bennett has been notified that the *Herald* must not publish the business cards of abortionists any longer, under penalty of prosecution under the statute. No less than 338 such advertisements, it says, have appeared in the *Herald* within thirty days, while the *Herald's* limit for a week time has printed 176. As the maximum statutory penalty for each offense is a fine of $1,000 or a year's imprisonment, we imagine that if the notification has been given, it will be obeyed.

A SOUTHERN correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes: "I have seen or heard from nearly all the men in the South who have tried Chinese labor, and with the single exception named they fully believe in the system and are enthusiastically in favor of Chinese immigration and labor. The Chinese are greatly desired, especially in the cotton sections. A shipload of New Orleans has gone to China after some more."

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "A respected contemporary charges that the campaign in Pennsylvania is dull and the Republicans apathetic. This might have been true a month ago, but it is not so now. The canvass is daily becoming enthusiastic, and promises to end in one of the greatest victories we have ever achieved."

WEST VIRGINIA has, by about 3,000 majority, voted in favor of a constitutional convention. The whole vote for Governor last fall was 56,090; in 1868 it was 59,153. The total voting population of the State, listed last year, was 85,429. Out of this 30,000 in round numbers, or a little over one-third voted for a convention; so that the convention has been forced on the state by a minority, 12,660 less than half the voting population of the State.

THE DEAD DANCING MASTER

Suicide of Professor Cowper.

His Body Found in His Room at the St. Charles Hotel.

His Heart Pierced by a Pistol Ball.

The Coroner Holds an Inquest, &c., &c.

Our citizens were startled Wednesday morning by the rumor that the formerly well known Professor of the terpsichorean art, L. G. Cowper, better known as Professor Cowper, had committed suicide at his room at the St. Charles Hotel, by shooting himself through the heart. On hearing the rumor one of our reportorial corps visited the hotel and found the statement but too true. On being shown to room No. 120 on the third floor of the house, we found the remains of the once popular Professor stretched upon the floor and presenting a most ghastly appearance. The unfortunate man lay upon the left side, with his head resting upon his left arm. The face was of a dark purple color and, save this, appeared as it had done in life when it was most familiar to the pedestrians of our principal thoroughfares.

APPEARANCE OF THE BODY.

On the corpse were a pair of dark pantaloons, a red undershirt, white overshirt, stockings and slippers. No collar encumbered the neck, and, but for the mark of death which a glance at the unfortunate man's face revealed, one would have thought at first that he was calmly resting in sleep. The right arm formed an angle from the elbow, and carelessly lay upon the breast of the dead dancing-master. A few feet from the body lay a small Smith & Wesson 7 six-shooter, one barrel of which it was subsequently ascertained had been emptied.

In close proximity to the corpse was a chair, which led many to believe that the deceased had fired the fatal shot while sitting thereon, and had subsequently fallen to the position in which he was found when he was discovered.

On a table in one corner of the room, and not far from the bed of the deceased, were the remnants, almost all, indeed, of the last meal of which he had partaken. The bed was unruffled, and the furniture in the room gave evidence that the act had been a most deliberate one.

THE FINDING OF THE FATAL SHOT.

Although the remains were not discovered until about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, it is supposed that the fatal shot was fired during the morning of the previous day. Evidence corroborative of this opinion appears in our report of the inquest, given below.

When the last meal was conveyed to Mr. Cowper, the waiter found him standing in one corner of his room and evidently suffering to a considerable extent. In answer to the waiter's query, "How do you feel this morning, Professor?" he replied, excitedly, "Miserable; in a very bad way." The Professor ordered his breakfast to be placed on a table in his room, and the waiter left the apartment. From all appearances he had not eaten any of the breakfast provided. The colored man who had brought the breakfast to the Professor's room, appears to be the last person who saw him alive.

Not long after the waiter had left the room, Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield, who occupied a neighboring apartment, heard a pistol shot, which they took to be a part of the usual morning practice indulged in by the Professor, but, when they failed to hear any subsequent shots, and, indeed, everything was just as they had left them.

The false report was soon magnified and, in the course of a few hours, the whole city was in a ferment.

Another favorite expression; it is a mistake. Naturally they are honest. Almost all the white men who have gone among them in days gone by, as agents, and traders, Mr. Brunot excepted, have come from them, not only all the Government tried honestly to give them, but all the Indians had themselves. Some Indians have learned it. At one reservation we were at, where a thousand Indians, civilized and well wild ones, were in the measure, the agent told me he had not locked his store-house for months, and another agent said he never locked up anything the Indians had. The most notorious savage, and that in ten years he never knew of them stealing anything. A trader said that if all the Indians on one side of the plains were dead and on the other side Indians, and he had goods to leave out at night, he would not put them on the Indian side; and at the time he told us, he had left his goods from the white people's side of the Columbia river, in the Indian side, and nothing gone on his bank. A man who traded with and lived among Indians twenty years, told me he had never had an article stolen from him. A gentleman left a fine orchard of choice fruit, at a place where Indians were constantly passing, in charge of a man who knew of one of them stealing any fruit. At the fisheries, when they go each season to catch their winter supply of salmon, trout, etc., then there is put away in barrels, buried in the earth. A cover is then placed upon them and a stone on it, and not a fish winter or spring, when they are needed, all the Indians going away fifty or a hundred miles, and are gone for months, yet a fish is ever disturbed, except by its rightful owner.

A merchant told me he would rather trust an Indian than most of the white people who lived in his neighborhood, and that some of them had credit often to the amount of a thousand dollars each, but they always paid their bills; that one season, an unusually hard one, money was very scarce, and he had given credit to the amount of $1,000 to Indians and cattle to pay their bills; they all came, and he settled them at a fair price and took their cattle to pay their bills. A gentleman whom I knew very well, told me that he was trading with a party of Nez Perce Indians, and one of them were going to move away on a hunting expedition; the white came to the house of a neighbor, to whom he owed him anything. He replied that all had paid up except two squaws, who owed him a couple dollars each. The chief in the village called the squaws and their tents slit up. The trader told him he did not wish him to do so, for he would lose his money, and they might pay when they come back again. "Well," said the chief, "you teach my people to be dishonest, and they must not be at fault."

INDIANS ARE VINDICTIVE AND CRUEL.

In warfare they pursue an enemy remorselessly, and have perpetrated many heart-rending acts of cruelty, yet there are civilized nations who practice such excesses; and are they to adopt our system, when they possess so few of our facilities for successful warfare? Frontiersmen, in fighting with Indians, are guilty of just the same cruelty; they murder and scalp women and children, and, indeed, the successful expeditions have usually resulted in nothing more important, as the men always escape, as a rule, counting the whole of the last, most horrible of butcheries, ninety-eight were killed, thirty of whom were women and children, and the probably the other eight were old men. But the men who did the *heroic* deed would say "they were after Indians." At the Cheyenne massacre the same proportion were women and children, and one can hardly read the account of the fiendish deeds without shuddering, and others brought in as trophies the scalps of women. So of the Piegan massacre; but it is familiar to all.

INDIAN WARS.

The country in which we have been spending the last month was the scene of the bloodiest Indian war of 1855 to 1857. Many of the towns we were in were then burned at that time. Indians who have been greeting us so kindly, were then many of them wielding the tomahawk.

The day after our arrival at Umatilla we brought about a very trivial cause, by which, in other countries, a war would have been declared. Reservation the great medicine man of the Cayuses died. He lived away from the tribe. Every Indian on the Reservation was afraid of him, and all though a look from him was their death warrant. He hated the whites with a hatred that was unchangeable, as was shown by the Whitman massacre, and was ready for another at any time. Before he died he made his followers promise they would not bury him in a coffin made by a Catholic (the denomination in which the Reservation is), so they wrapped him in his blan

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 16, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC BOLT.

Another Bomb Exploded in the New Departure Camp—The Ninth Resolution a Great Fraud on Genuine Democracy.

And now there is more trouble in the Democratic camp over the effort to tear from it its old landmarks. A committee of staunch old Democrats, headed by the veteran Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, have issued an address to the party in this State. The committee start out by reciting the resolutions of the National Convention at New York in 1868, in regard to the right of suffrage, which declared that the suffrage had always been controlled by each State for itself, and that the interference of the Federal Government therewith was unconstitutional. The address then proceeds:

"Such was the record of the Democratic party when the last convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg in May, 1871, was convened. The sole and only purpose of that convention was the nomination of candidates for two State offices, to be voted for at the fall election; and the appointment of a State Executive Committee. It was a State Convention of the Democratic party simply for State purposes. This convention had no other duty to perform—was not elected, or charged, or invested with any authority to represent the Democracy of Pennsylvania in its federal relations, or with those of the Democratic party of the United States. When a bare majority of this convention, therefore, undertook to commit the Democrats of this State on questions of federal politics, it exceeded its powers; and its action in these respects was gratuitous, unwarranted, and void, and is in no wise binding on the Democratic party. The next convention to be convened next year will be entrusted with the responsibility of selecting delegates to the National Convention, and will express the views of the party in this State on the questions then to be decided.

"The ninth resolution is then recited, and followed by the assertion that the "so-called amendments" were carried across their path by the bayonets of the Sixth avenue church. Approaching him they informed him of the fact that he was wanted as the County jail. Sims replied "all right," and requested the officers to accompany him to his father's residence, in the immediate vicinity, that he might change his clothes. The request was complied with. Officer McRoberts accompanied Sims to his bed chamber, while Doak remained below. While in the room Sims said the pantaloons he wanted were in an adjoining apartment, and started to get them. Once out of the sight of the officer, Sims made a dash down the stairs, and reaching an open door, ran away at a lively pace. Officer Doak, on observing the situation, was quick to follow, with Mr. McRoberts bringing up the rear. A chase ensued through Mitchenor, Strawberry and Cherry alleys, before Sims was secured. During the race officer Doak drew his revolver to the air, with a view of frightening the prisoner, but he did not "scare worth a cent," nor did he surrender until Mr. Doak proving to be better at the Weston business than Sims, laid his official fingers on him on Grant street. Messrs. McRoberts and Doak then conveyed their man to the county jail, where he was locked up for future disposition.

PRISONERS AT LARGE.

Unfruitful Visit of a Pittsburgh Detective—He Misses His Game—Small and Hazlett Still on Their Travels.

The fact of the escape from the lock-up of Small and Hazlett, the two worthies who were arrested for burglarizing the jewelry establishment of John Stevenson's Sons & Co., on Smithfield street, some time or other week ago, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. From intelligence received on last Thursday, the authorities were warranted in supposing that the fugitives had reached Cincinnati. In order to capture them, private detective, Thomas Dresser was dispatched to the City of Pork on last Friday night, or rather early on Saturday morning. The detective was furnished with a description of the burglars, and every other party in demand were supposed to be located. Arriving in Cincinnati in broad daylight, Mr. Dresser refreshed himself by a bath, and an attempt to secure his men until night had drawn its curtain over the city, peacefully patrolled a thoroughfares and passed the time in conversation with his fellows in the same line of business. Eventually the daylight disappeared, and soon after, a correspondent informs us, Mr. Dressler and several of the Queen City detectives visited the house in question. Unfortunately, they were too late. The birds had evidently obtained word of the arrival of Mr. Dresser, and very prudently departed. The major detective left Pittsburgh on a mid-day train and reached Cincinnati while darkness still reigned supreme he might have overtaken the burglars on the train, but unfortunately the opposite has been the result.

At an early hour this morning Mr. Dressler had not returned, but that he will come home empty handed at no late hour to-day is not improbable.

We know not who engineered "the job" in question, but that it has been projected and carried out in a most bungling manner is plainly evident.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

The New Castle Murder of '66—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer in Chicago—How it was Effected, &c.

In Chicago, last saturday, the police arrested a man named Robert Johnson Brown, believing him to be the person who escaped, in October, 1866, from the jail at New Castle, Pa., where he was held to answer a charge of murder. A copy of a hand-bill was produced, giving a description of the fugitive, as follows:

BROKE JAIL! $300 REWARD.

Broke jail in New Castle, on Friday evening, Oct. 19, 1866, Robert Brown,

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Brown is about 25 years old, six feet and one inch high, very straight and well proportioned, has a fair skin, light hair, blue eyes and sandy beard; he wore when he left a mousedeen coat and pants. Brown has a scar on one of his shoulders from a pistol shot wound; he is by occupation an iron roller. He wore a black hat, and took with him a pair of black pants and a pair of light cassimere pants.

THOMAS MCCONNELL, Sheriff.

New Castle, Pa., Oct. 19, 1866.

The arrest is said to have been brought about in this way: Brown had been working in a rolling mill in Chicago for some years. Some few months since, an ex-police officer, who had once read the bill copied above, discovered Brown at work in the mill. One day the ex-officer recognized Brown by the scar on his shoulder, and at once communicated his suspicions to the police. Mr. Brown denies ever having been in jail, and says he was never locked up before in his life. He claims to have been working in the rolling mills for upward of five years, and previous to that time worked for three years in the South. He says he never was in New Castle, but that he worked in Pittsburgh about eleven years ago.

DESIRED TO CARVE.

A Saloon Keeper on the Rampage—He is Stopped in Time.

At a late hour last night a man named John Sill was arrested on suspicion of theft, by one of the Mayor's police, and conveyed to the Central Station House, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The prisoner was formerly proprietor of a saloon on Fourteenth street, near First avenue, known as the "Wigwam." When arrested Sill had a good sized butcher-knife in his hands, and was particularly anxious to carve somebody, with a decided preference that the somebody should be his wife. The timely arrival of the police, however, prevented any such design being carried into effect, and John was lodged in the station-house for disposition at Mayor Brush's matinee this morning.

The fame of Dr. Boellinger, and of the reform movement of which he is the head, is extending throughout the world. One of the most eminent of the Greek archbishops has just sent a learned abbot to ...Hieronymus of Schiata—all the way to Saint Mark, for the single purpose of having a talk with him, and finding out what he intended to do. He has evidently kindled a fire which will take a stronger power than the Pope to quench.

The ex-Empress Eugene is said to be in the habit of assuring her acquaintances, very confidentially, that she always loved Louis Napoleon—even before she married him—but that, since their fall from the simple purpose of having a talk with him, and finding out what he intended to do. He has evidently kindled a fire which will take a stronger power than the Pope to quench.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 13, 1871.

The demand for money in this market is more active, and such as comes from good borrowers is readily met. The full line of deposits at the various banks is well maintained, and should their regular customers need large accommodations during the fall season we have no doubt but the most liberal facilities in the way of discounts can be afforded.

—The investment demand for solid home securities, which pay from six to eight per cent. per annum, is pretty brisk. Pittsburgh and Connellsville 6s, Allegheny Valley 7s, and 7-30s, and municipal bonds, are steadily in request, and are absorbing large amounts of hitherto comparatively idle money.

—The New York *Times*, referring to the *Herald*, says: One of our contemporaries professes to have made the discovery that the Secretary has committed himself to the payment of $100,000,000 gold, in redemption of 5-20s of 1862, without proper safeguards against embarrassment. There need be little or no concern on this point. The secured subscriptions to the New Loan in Europe amount to $50,000,000, and in this country to $50,000,000, and it would be no hardship to the Treasury, but a saving of interest, and a public convenience, which the whole country, as well as our trading classes, would heartily welcome, if the bulk of these subscriptions should be paid in other 5-20s than the year class advertised. The Secretary would thus be compelled to utilize his gold surplus, which for nearly three years past has simply lost to the Government from three to five millions gold interest per annum. But there is no probability—scarcely a possibility—that more than $50,000,000, or about one-fifth of the $100,000,000 subscribed, will be turned into the Treasury in other 5-20s than of the class advertised for redemption. The present gold surplus is $80,000,000. The customs of the next twelve weeks (to December 1) will afford not less than $40,000,000 more, while the intermediate gold interest to be paid out in November is only $22,250,000.

—Government bonds declined from ¼ to ¾ on some of the issues, and closed dull.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¾	
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115
U. S. Bonds of 5s, registered	115¼	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¼	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114½
Gold	113¾	114

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, Sixth avenue, gives the prices of Government bonds, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 13, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
U. S. 6s, Coupon	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. 6s, Reg	94½	94½	94½	95	95
Erie	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Pittsburgh	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Harlem					
Rock Island					
Lake Shore	113½	113½	113½	113¾	114¼
Illinois Cent.					
Cleve. & Pitts	121½	121½	120½	119	120
Chi. & N. W.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do. pref	90	89½	90	90	89¾
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107
St. Paul	62¾	62¾	63	62¾	63
Do. pref	83	83	83	83	83
Tol. & Wabash	65¾	66	66¾	65¾	66¼
Do. pref					
Fort Wayne	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Chic. & Alton	115½	115½	115	115	115
Do. pref			119	119	119
Ohio & Miss	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Wells, Fa. Ex					
American Ex					
U. S. Ex					
Gold	113¾	114	114¼	114¼	114¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	38¾
Lehigh Valley reserved	49
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128½
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	57¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Coal, Petroleum and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or well interested promissory notes, on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—There are no new features to note in the markets to-day. The late advance in coffees and syrups is fully maintained, and far-seeing business men look for even higher rates to rule ere long. It is to-day reported that the coffee crop in Rio Janeiro will fall short of its usual average 1,000,000 bags, then coffees must go up in price. The advance in syrups has been caused by a scarcity of that article in the market, though from what cause does not transpire. Refiners are busy, and prices rule firm, with the tendency of prices upward. Flour is firm at quotations, with ample stocks in hands of both mills and stores. Prime butter is scarce and higher. Fresh eggs are short of the demand, and prices are stiffer. The fruit and vegetable markets are fully supplied with all articles in season. The Grain and Produce Exchange was well attended, at which a number of sales were made.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, received by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,449	4,287	11,736
Apples, bbls	2,715	2,039	4,754
Potatoes, bbls	801	1,152	1,953
Corn, sacks	5,992	2,006	1,998
Meal, sacks	5,697	8,400	14,096
Barley, sacks	3,413	3,873	7,287
Rye, sacks	795	1,100	1,895
Oats, sacks	10,886	8,857	19,443
Butter, packages	262	277	539
Bacon, pieces	4,236	7,100	11,336
Bacon, tierces	234	277	511
Dried beef, tierces	1,002	1,477	2,479
The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. In the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction higher:			
ANTHRACITE COAL.—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ₱ ton, $5 50.			
ASHES.—Receipts 393 barrels. We are reported sales at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and some choice lots brought $3 50@4 00.			
BAGS.—The market is unchanged with the supply fully up to the demand; common at 6@4¼c; refined 4½@4¾c; Scotch 7½c; patent 9c; per piece.			
BEANS.—There has been a slight advance, and we now quote small white at $2 00@2 ₱ bush.			
BACON AND PROVISIONS.—There has been no changes in prices since our last report. A fair trade is reported with an upward tendency in the market. We quote as follows: Prime sugar-cured hams 15½@16c; sugar-cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 9@9½c; rolled sides 8c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11@11½c; dried beef 19c; sugar cured pig hams, entire, smoked, in tierces, 9½@10c; buckets and kegs, 11c ₱ lb.			
BLACKBERRIES.—Dried command 12c ₱ lb.			
PEACHES.—Sales of new pealed at 20@22c ₱ lb.			
BEESWAX.—The demand is limited, with sales at 30@32c ₱ lb.			
BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ¼-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb do $2 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₱ per doz. Blooms.—The following are the ruling rates for manufacture: Pan sugar, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; granulated, $4 00@4 50; Powdered, $4 00@4 50; Crushed, $4 00@4 50; Coffee sugar, $4 50; Extra C, $4 00; Golden C, $3 75; Yellow C, $3 50. Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.			
Rice—Carolina 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patria 8¾@8½c.			
Syrups—Sugar-cane, Refinery & Edge Tree; white honey 65c; silver drips 60@62c; lowgrades 30@35c.			
GRAIN.—The following are the receipts for the last two days' runs of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley:			
Barley sacks	882	Wheat sacks	1,336
Corn sacks	806	Rye sacks	365
Oats sacks	660		

At the Grain and Produce Exchange the following sales were made this morning:

1 car oats in sacks at	$ 44	₱ bush.	
1 car white oats in sacks	45	₱ bush.	
1 car oats, buyer to furnish sacks	44½	₱ bush.	
1 car shelled corn, mixed, on track	64	₱ bush.	
2 cars mixed car on track	64	₱ bush.	
2 cars light mixed corn	24 50	₱ ton.	
2 cars black oats free in elevator	41	₱ bush.	
1 car white oats free in elevator	44	₱ bush.	

There is a fair demand on part of mills for prime lots of wheat, and under light receipts prices are firm, but not quotably higher. Red commands $1 25@1 27; amber $1 28@1 30; white $1 32@1 35. Rye—There is considerable call for rye, and prices have advanced. Sales are reported sales at 75@80c. Barley—There is little in the market, and there is some inquiry on the part of brewers for it; prices are nominal at 80c for No. 1 spring.

HAY.—We note sales of baled at $22@25 ₱ ton; sloom lots sold at various prices.

HOPS.—Some samples of new hops have appeared in market, and sold up to 30@35c; this, however, is not to be taken as an index to the market, which is not yet established. Old stock is held at 25c ₱ lb.

HIDES.—Sales at 9¼@2½c.

HOGS.—Green sold at 10½@11¼c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL.—Sales Pittsburgh at 90@95c for No. 1, and Reduce No. 2; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 lard oil 75@75c ₱ gallon.

HONEY.—Sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

HERB.—Sales of rough Kentucky at $1 65 ₱ ton; dressed 12½c ₱ lb.

LINSEED.—In fair demand. We can report sales of Cleveland white, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES.—Peach blows, $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets $4 00@4 50; Baltimore do $3 50@4 00.

ONIONS.—Sales at $2 00@2 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED.—Middlings at 90 lbs $2 ₱ 100; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 60; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c ₱ bushel. Trade light and firm.

POULTY.—Spring chickens, by the coop, 55@60c ₱ pair; old 70@75c.

PEACHES.—The supply is scarce up to the demand, and prices have advanced. We quote at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bush.

QUINCES.—$2 50@3 50 ₱ bush, and scarce.

CIDER.—Prime fresh sweet cider $5 00 ₱ bbl.

PAPER.—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₱ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; tapping, straw, 2½@3c.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

ROOTS.—Hakins Powder.—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 ₱ doz.

SEEDS.—Timothy is firmer, with sales at $3 55@4 00 per bushel; Clover seed nominal at $5 75@7 00; Flax seed steady at $1 80 per bushel.

SUMAC.—Tenhessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—City rendered, 8@8½c ₱ lb.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75@1 80.

WILLOWS.—Kentucky 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 90c; common rectified 93c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 75 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 14, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues very dull; prices remain unsettled; in fact, the market may be set down as being in a very demoralized condition. The oil dealers appear to be waiting for something to turn up. They have been waiting for a movement of that kind for some time. How much longer they will have to wait is not easily found out. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

Spot, 12c; September, 12c; all year, S. O., 11¾@11¾c; B. O., all year, 12¾c; Parkers, $4 55; Forster's, $4 57½; Lower Creek, $4 70; Oil City, $4 85 per barrel.

REFINED.

Market quiet; nothing doing. We give the nominal rates: Spot, 23¼@23½c; September, 23¼@23½c; October, 23¾@24c; November, 24c; all year 24½c.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, September 13, 1871.—The market was extremely dull and quiet to-day, and the aggregate of reported sales small, holders still require figures that prevent buyers from operating largely. We quote the following

SALES.

2,500 bbls Church Run					$4 50
1,000 bbls P. T. Co. oil					4 40
1,000 bbls A. T. Co. oil					4 37½
1,000 bbls lower creek, regular					4 70
500 bbls Tarr Farm, 46 gravity					4 65
1,000 bbls spot					4 45
500 bbls spot					4 65
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity					4 75
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity					4 80

NEW YORK, September 13.—Closing of the Treasury Market for refined firm with a moderate inquiry. We quote cargoes at 25½c; sales of a cargo of 2,000 bbls, spot, at 25¾c; and 2,000 bbls at 25¾c; crude at 28¾c; crude in bulk unchanged at 13¼c; Philadelphia delivery is unchanged and holders firm; sales of 2,500 bbls refined at 23¾c; 4,000 bbls at 23¾c, with a return.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—S. W. 23¼c; September 23¾c bid; October 24c bid; cases 28c; crude 13¼c.

TITUSVILLE, September 13.—Market firm but very quiet; spot $4 40; regular $4 45.

OIL CITY, September 13.—Market dull and nothing doing; ordinary on lower creek held at 70—$4 65 bid; 47 gravity, Oil City, held at $4 85—$4 82½ bid.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 13.—Market quiet at $4 60 offered and $4 70 asked.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 13.—Market very quiet at $4 10.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Market steady and quiet at closing prices of yesterday, with little doing to-day. Crude and refined are still scarce, and rule as high as yesterday. Crude is held at 13¾c, at which price small lots have been placed—13¾@¼c is generally the bidding prices. Holders of refined ask 23¾c to 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—Holders of refined firm in their views, with bids of 25¾c for contract; cargoes would probably be worth 23¾c. No sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 5:15 P. M.—September 23¾@24c; October 23¾@24½c; November and December 23¾@24c; crude 13¾c.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 9, 1871.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, bloons and ore by the following railroads for August, 1871; also, a comparison with August, 1870:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	264	Pitts Forge & B Co. m	71
Do. in Allegheny	91	Carnegie, K. & Co. m	12
I. Reamer	16	Carnegie, K. & Co. o	9
Superior Mills m	14	Shoenberger B & Co., o	2
Everson, P. & Co. m	17	Reesen, Graff & Co. m	69
Union Mills m	98	Bryan & Caughey, m	95
Byers, McC. & Co. m	14	Bryan & Caughey, o	
Byers, McC. & Co., o	4	J. Wood, Sons & Co. m	62
Brown & Co. m	18	J. Wood, Sons & Co., o	2
Hallman & H. m	366	Lindsay & McC. m	31
Lewis, O. & P. m	33	Rodgers & B. m	
Harbaugh M. & Co. m	30	Spang, C. & Co. m	10
Harbaugh M. & Co. o	3	Bloomfield, Spang, m	15
Lewis, B. D & Co. m	20	Graff, Bennett & Co. m	36
Wm. Clarke & Co.m	19	Graff, Bennett & Co., o	39
Zug & Co. m	6	Jones & Laughlin, o	3
Jones & Laughlin, m	2	Wm. Smith, m	
Various consignees, m	4	McIntosh, H & Co., m	7
Total			1,195
August, 1870			1,099

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	37	Bryan & Caughey	37
Hallman & H	41	J. Reamer	56
J. W. Porter	56	H. Critchlow	10
Pittsburgh Bank	15	Union Mills	4
J. Wood, Sons & Co	15	Various	4

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	11	Loomis & Co	21
Lewis, B. D. & Co	9		
Total			34

RECAPITULATION.

	August.	September.
	1870.	1871.
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.	1,099	1,195
Penna. Central Railroad	661	471
Allegheny Valley Railroad	193	164
West Pennsylvania Railroad		482
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	367	
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chicago	84	
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R	29	64
Total, cars	2,162	2,641

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 14, 1871.

REMARKS.—The arrivals of wool in this market have materially increased during the past week, and the prices on combing, fleece and tub washed have materially advanced. The stock, however, is very light in this region, having been for the greater part bought up on Eastern account, in many cases before the clip left the back of the sheep. One house reports a steady increase of stray lots, with 12,000 lbs to arrive next week, for which they pay the following figures:

Common fleece	50@52c	Combing fleece	58@60c
Pine fleece	55@57c	Tub washed wool	60c
Unwashed wool	30@40c		

Experienced wool dealers are of the opinion that the clip for the coming year will largely exceed that of the present, and that prices for the same will not be maintained. Be this as it may, the prices of all woolen fabrics are higher, with an advancing tendency.

New York Coffee Market.

September 9.—Late telegrams from Rio Janeiro and the private correspondence by the steamer Cassini for this port, to-day, confirm the previous accounts previously received here of a short crop in Brazil, and continued light shipments to this and other United States ports for thirty days to come, with advancing prices there, enhancing of course the cost of cargoes laid down here. These advices have still further strengthened the hands of holders, if that were possible, and they have been enabled to establish a still further advance of one-quarter of a cent ₱ lb in gold since our last. In this improvement there is no increase in the offerings, and as stocks gradually run down, there is the same strong feeling in the market, the tendency being well sustained. Our dealers and trade meet with a fair distributive inquiry from the interior, and purchases pretty freely, but the chief activity is in advancing prices. We adjust our figures to correspond with the unchanged quotations. The sales are 1,425 bags Santos, per Humboldt, at 13¾c; 1,000 Rio per Flamsteed, 13¾c gold in bond; 3,000 per May Queen on a resale, 14¼c gold in bond; 4,000 per Fruchling, and 4,306 per Hildalgo, a resale, now taken from the market, on terms not transpired. The sales in Baltimore are 324 bags Rio, per Yamoyden, 1,363 per David Stewart, 1,333 per Queen of the Ocean, 2,000 per Aquidaban, 2,000 per Agamemnon, 2,556 per Kate, all on terms not made public. For West India here we have a very firm market, with a steady inquiry for Jamaica, moderate supplies and rather decreasing stocks. The sales are 1,050 bags Jamaica, 1,500 Costa Rica, 365 Jamaica, 332 Mexican, 120 Curacao, 600 Maracaibo per Impulse, and 200 pkgs Singapore per Alexandra, before arrival, within our range. Java is in strong position, being in few hands and easily controlled. The late large receipts in the leading grades has brought values of Java and Brazil relatively much closer together than previously, and given holders of the former even more confidence than before. The cargo of the Juno, 1,324 mats, was sold and resold before arrival, but the quantity remaining in first hands is small. We notice to arrive the cargo of the Agnes, due in Nov. sember, say 7,500 mats Padang, supposed at 18¾@18¾ cents gold, in bond; and 10,000 do Samarang, on private terms. We understand 18 cents in gold, in bond, has been refused for a cargo expected here in December next. Otherwise the business in East India is confined to jobbing sales from second hands, average 24 2-8, at 6¼c per ₱. Sent 118 head to East Liberty.

Stouffer sold 147 Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $2 00 to $4 00 ₱ head; lambs from $1 25 to $4 ₱ head.

A. H. Cunningham sold 60 head Lawrence county sheep at 4¾c ₱ lb.

Adam Reichard sold 222 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $2 50 to $4 50 ₱ head; lambs from $1 to $3 50 ₱ head.

J. C. McNeese sold 300 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep from $2 to $4 50 ₱ head; lambs from $2 25 to $3 50 ₱ head.

John Beeler sold 200 sheep and lambs from Butler county; sheep at figures ranging from $2 to $4 ₱ head; lambs from $1 50 to $3 50 ₱ head; also sold 29 head extra sheep averaging 100 lbs at 5c ₱ lb.

A. Stouffer sold 147 Butler county sheep, averaging 80 lbs, at $2 25 ₱ head.

Neeley and Fairley sold 185 head Armstrong and Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep from $2 50 to $4 50 ₱ head; lambs from $2 00 to $4 00 ₱ head.

M. Humes sold 80 head Beaver county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $3 00 to $4 00 ₱ head; lambs from $2 00 to $3 00 ₱ head.

W. Adams sold 60 head Washington county sheep at prices from 4¼c to 4¾c ₱ lb; also, a few extra at 5c ₱ lb.

Jacob Rind sold 70 head good sheep at an average of 5¼c ₱ lb; average weight of sheep 92 lbs.

Hogs.

The different retail dealers had on sale this morning some very fine lots of hogs. The tone of the market is improving, and there was a better demand to-day for fair butcher hogs than at any time since May last. Quite a number were sold in small lots of twos and threes, at prices ranging from 9½ @9¾c.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 14, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Twos	65@ 75	Solace Natural	70@ 73
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Smkg	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	70@ 75	Solace Natural Dry	28@ 33
Richmond do	65@ 75	Wheeling stogies	10½@11½

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 14, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices;

Horse shoes, ₱ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₱ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ₱ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₱ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September, 14, 1871.

Up to this writing the tone and general characteristics of the market differs little from those of last week. The receipts of all grades of cattle were sufficient to meet the home demand, as well as for shipping on Eastern account. There has been but little variation in prices, the better grades being very firm and a shade up. Common grades were plenty, and sold rather slow, while good stock went off readily. A number of Eastern buyers were in the market, who made liberal purchases, which had the effect of causing a firm market. In the event of the arrivals not being heavy, the prospect is fair for the balance of the week. We give below sales of cattle as reported, with weight and price.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	17,940	4 40	22	16,700	4 00
17	16,260	4 75	9	8,070	4 50
20	19,200	4 70	6	6,440	4 75
19	17,200	4 50	33	29,000	5 15
20	18,600	4 50	20	18,800	4 90
35	40,850	5 35	20	18,350	5 00
28	25,950	5 00			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	18,250	5 20	35	32,650	5 75
16	20,770	5 60	10	9,160	4 25
20	18,340	4 60	40	41,950	5 90
59	60,370	4 17	16	15,320	5 30
60	57,000	4 25	19	18,000	5 40
39	39,650	4 25			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD TO

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	20,450	5 00	34	42,500	5 50
20	23,060	5 00	14	13,570	4 30
17	21,400	4 50	20	18,250	4 30
20	23,700	4 50	40	41,120	4 50
46	58,250	4 70	21	18,980	4 10
20	24,140	4 75	18	17,280	4 00
42	6,270	4 00	18	20,430	4 37

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

24	19,250	4 17	17	17,420	4 37
14	13,540	4 00	8	8,360	4 75
20	19,600	4 90	15	19,070	5 35

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

16	11,720	6 00	15	16,020	4 85
25	18,300	4 25	19	20,350	4 90
18	20,460	6 00	21	19,180	5 00
20	19,600	4 90	17	16,250	5 25

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Campbell to Dalton	55	61	5 25
Heskett to Brandtsen	20	18	4 37
Marvin to Fritz	18	18	4 40
Campbell to Dittler	34	34	4 23
Heskett to Fritz	17	17	4 23
Campbell to Brandt	20	19	4 23
Richards to Bear	15	15	4 25
Anft to Kaufman	35	35	4 60
Campbell to Kelly	35	35	4 00
Greer to Lutz	20	20	4 62

Hogs.

There has been no change in the market worthy of special note, prime heavy corn-fed hogs being in steady demand at full prices. Good corn-fed Yorkers also were in fair demand. Low grades were but little sought after, and sold at low figures. Quotations as follows: Philadelphia hogs $5 00 @5 15; Yorkers $4 60@4 75; grassers $4 40@4 50. The following sales are reported, from which the reader can gather an idea of the rulings of the market:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. sold

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
71	21,180	5 10	68	19,630	4 40
67	20,250	4 75	70	19,120	4 10
62	12,430	4 70	26	6,640	5 10
26	5,940	4 90	29	10,450	5 00
64	12,770	4 95	59	12,900	4 75
107	24,160	4 95	76	23,030	4 80
48	9,810	4 40	47	10,420	4 50
75	14,450	4 50	74	15,200	4 50
111	21,850	4 65	82	8,850	4 40
104	24,650

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 16, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

WHY THEY ARE CONFIDENT.

Unabashed by the condemnation which upright people throughout the whole land have visited upon the corrupt rulers of New York City, or by the measures which are being taken to bring them to justice, these impudent and infamous offenders, according to our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, are busying themselves in the preparation of movements looking to their renomination. Already a paper published in the interest of the Ring has presented the names of several Tammany incumbents of office for re-election, among them the name of the chief brigand, TWEED, who is proposed for re-election to the State Senate, and it is said that the gang boast themselves able to secure the return of nearly if not all their men. Nor, humiliating as is the confession, should we be greatly astonished if, notwithstanding the stern uprising of the property holders and citizens of New York, these incarnations of the powers of evil were to bring their boast to pass. They have millions of money to spend, and with it they will buy and bribe on every hand. Past robberies will be made to pave the way for future and vaster thefts. They are in absolute control. They have possession of the Treasury, of the judiciary, of the ballot box, of all the separate and combined elements and agencies of power, and they have also the necessary courage and cunning. They are clear-sighted enough to see that their only chance of escape from the State prison lies in the retention of power at Albany, and they will not yield the fight while a single penny remains or a shred of hope is left to them.

But, great as is the reliance which they place on their stolen ducats, and the promise to their supporters of participation in other spoliations hereafter to be made, we suspect that this is not the principal cause of their confidence. They know, of course, that the thieves and murderers, the shoulder-hitters and ballot-box stuffers, and the whole motley army of scoundrels in their pay, may be counted on to roll up a Tammany majority of thirty, fifty, or seventy thousand, according to the necessities of the case, unless indeed the interposition of the Federal Government to secure an impartial election should checkmate this well-worn strategy, as they fear may be the case; but, whether Federal guardianship be thrown around the polls or not, they rely with absolute certainty on the unanimous support of that element which, a couple of months ago, struck a highwayman's blow at civil and religious liberty, and erected the Pope's tiara on a bludgeon, as GESSLER erected his cap. One good turn deserves another, and the rancorous, fanatical mob whose bloody bidding TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY executed with such cheerful alacrity, will not in November forget the services of July—as why indeed should they, seeing that the Roman Church is a political system antagonistic to a republican form of government, (a fact pertinently illustrated by its devotion to Tammany), that more monies remain yet to be filched from the public Treasury for division among Catholic schools and other institutions, and that other anniversaries of Boyne will come round, and other similar occasions arise? Whatever else is in doubt, it has been proved that HALL, CONNOLLY and Company may be thoroughly relied on in any crisis precipitated in this country by adherents of the political hierarchy of the Catholic Church, and this is the ground on which they will probably be sustained.

But while, so far as New York is concerned, the people of the country are powerless to avert this result, they are not powerless as regards the expression of their convictions respecting the principles which underlie the question. The people of Pennsylvania, for instance, cannot prevent the Irish Catholics of New York from voting *en masse* for Tammany in November, but they can at least put themselves upon the record against the political ally and dependant of the Tammany in the Keystone State on the second Tuesday in October. And we think they will do it.

POLYGAMY DYING OUT IN UTAH

Several indications seem to show that Polygamy in Utah is gradually coming to an end, without the application of violent means on the part of the National Government. For one thing, the reports of recent sojourners in Mormondom make it evident that the Mormons themselves are becoming thoroughly ashamed of the institution, a natural consequence of the intimate relations with California and the Eastern States into which their country has been brought by the Pacific Railroad. Venerable patriarchs, in casual intercourse with strangers of the Gentiles, unmistakably try to conceal the extent of their households, even condescending to tell fibs on the subject. Now, however reprehensible this may be in itself, it is perhaps indicative of a virtue which may in part, at least, compensate the sin, in the eyes of men, if not of Heaven. The change of sentiment is also disclosed in the manner in which the Mormon are at length discussing the institution among themselves. Thus, on the 30th of July, Mr. WILLIAM GODBE, one of the most distinguished members of the Church, delivered a lecture in Salt Lake City, in which he examined all the arguments, biblical and rational, by which polygamy is usually defended, for the evident purpose of making the practice appear as respectable as possible. And it certainly does not look so discreditable when held up by the venerable men whose names figure in the discourse. But the lecturer ended with the condemnation of "celestial marriages." Tried for nearly thirty years, said Mr. GODBE, the Revelation is proved to have been false, at least as regards this life, because it is a principle hostile and injurious to the elevated nature of woman, and because it is inconsistent with a subsequent revelation.

Another cause which is likely to hasten the abolition of the institution, is the part which the Mormon women are beginning to take in the war waged against it. Judge MCKEAN, a good while ago, decided that bigamy is punishable at common law, and, therefore, that there was no need for any formal action against polygamy on the part of Congress. And it seems that before polygamy became a Mormon institution, the Mormon Legislature passed a law which makes adultery punishable by fine and imprisonment—and an action for the offense to lie on the complaint of either the husband or the wife. These facts having become known to the Mormon women, some of them are disposed to take advantage of them. One, at least, we understand, the first wife of a Mormon, has made complaint against him for having taken another, and, no doubt, it was readily entertained by the Gentile Judge. The accused, it was reported some days ago, was placed under bonds for five thousand dollars to answer the charge. If there is any truth in the stories so often repeated, of discontent among Mormon women, many of them will, of course, follow the example thus set them, and escape from their bondage.

A FEW WORDS TO REPUBLICANS.

It is now only a little more than a month before the second Tuesday in October, within which period a great deal of hard and diligent work must be performed, if the Republican majority is to be at all commensurate with the importance of the issues involved in the canvass. We will not permit ourselves to contemplate the humiliating possibility of a defeat, though, unless members of the party bestir themselves more earnestly than they have hitherto done, even this calamity may perhaps befal us. It is best to tell the truth and to look affairs squarely in the face, and we think all the desperate efforts which the Democrats are making to bring out the full strength of the party vote are not equalled on the side of the Republicans. We have the cause; surely we ought to have the zeal. We have the numbers, surely also we should have the courage. The principles involved are so plain that even a blind man can hardly fail to see them, and the duty is so manifest that even the most apathetic should be aroused. What is there in the present condition or professions of the Democratic party which indicates the slightest fitness for the responsibilities of government? Does it appeal for support on the grounds of humane feeling and liberal statesmanship? Look at its past and present with respect to the negroes and ent attitude on all questions. Does it ask indorsement the amendments? Honesty and economy? Witness the limitless scoundrelism of its chiefs, the robber rulers of New York City. Does it claim to be the party of civil and religious liberty? Observe its magnates crouching before a northern mob, and see the butchered freemen bleeding from Southern Ku-Klux knives. It prates of purity, and stuffs ballot-boxes. It clamors of the overthrow of "constitutional liberty," and seeks to rob four millions of people of the rights and privileges of citizenship. It gabbles of the denial of freedom, and JEFF. DAVIS raves over the land unhung. Adversity has not made it one whit wiser or better. The poison runs in its veins as virulently to-day as yesterday, last year, ten years ago. Now, as then, it sets itself against the progress of the age, against the normal and healthful evolution and revolution of humanity. Its one sole cry is—put out the lights. Do the Republicans of Pennsylvania propose by their supineness to assist that party in snuffing the nineteenth century into darkness?

KARL MARX.

Dr. KARL MARX's death was certainly heard of with a thrill of satisfaction by many Europeans conservatives who would have rejected with horror any proposal to compass his taking off. As the death of the heresiarch, ARIUS, was regarded by the orthodox, the summons of MARX to pass over to the majority, has seemed to many of the friends of order so opportune as to imply a direct providential interposition. At the very time of its occurrence, the members of the International Association in France were acting with a degree of energy and apparent unanimity which proved its unimpaired vitality. Instead of being weakened, the society appears to have received augmentation of numbers and enthusiasm by the passage of the law, which makes connection with it a penal offense, and it is certain that its French leaders look upon the approaching disbandment of the National Guard as a measure from which their organization is destined to derive important advantages. This hope is confirmed by the fears of many intelligent Frenchmen, who believe that great numbers of the members of the guard will join the outlawed International. In Belgium and England, also, the society had for some time appeared animated with fresh hopes, when the death of the secretary took place. It is as yet too soon to judge with confidence to what extent the operations and influence of the society will be affected by Dr. MARX's removal. Upon his prominent associates the first impression produced by the event has been, we are told, one of discouragement. It is, however, likely that even they fail to comprehend the full extent of the calamity which has overtaken their enterprise, as it is probable that, in their enthusiasm or their conceit, they may fancy themselves able to supply his place. This, however, it would appear, will not be easy. MARX was really a very remarkable man. Intellectually gifted, thoroughly educated not only in the schools but by experience, of good appearance, pleasing manners, and capable of exerting an almost magical influence over the people about him, he seems to have fully believed in the theoretical soundness and in the practicability of his economical schemes. Such a combination of qualities will not be soon found in another, while it may be comparatively easy to meet with a man possessed of some of these qualifications, and skillful enough to affect the others. To fall into the hands of some such pretender will probably be the society's fate. From the very nature of the association as an organization extending over many countries and embracing many nationalities, and requiring a certain secrecy in its management, its supreme headship in order to efficiency, must be invested in a single person, whether he be called chief or secretary. As the international owed its organization, it also owed its vitality and its measure of success KARL MARX. His peculiar genius for administration triumphed over many of the difficulties of his position, but the degree in which he escaped or suppressed the suspicions and jealousies naturally excited by his ascendancy is probably the highest gain which have been the result of his unique reputation and character. In fact, ruling the society which he had gradually organized, he was able to exercise the functions of his office throughout its wide extent, with much of the quiet, spontaneous energy with which the soul moves the body in which it is lodged. He *was* the soul of the society, and being dead, the body will hardly long give signs of life. Whoever may be appointed MARX's successor, the outside world will likely soon hear of divisions and disputes, the forerunners of complete dissolution at no very remote period. Those Peter's pence, so cheerfully paid by the laborers of various nations to maintain DR. MARX in comfort, if not in luxury, will not replenish the exchequer of a less known, or less trusted functionary, with the steady punctuality of old times.

From the reports which reach us from different sections relative to the present harvest season, we should judge that the crops of the country never averaged higher than during this year. There have been a number of local exceptions from floods and drouths, and in some instances considerable damage has been inflicted by tornadoes and other atmospheric disturbances; but upon the whole the production has been of the most bounteous character. The hay crop is said to be somewhat short, but this scarcity is compensated for by the abundance of aftermath and sowed corn. The wheat harvest was somewhat light in the Southwest, but in the great grain regions of the Northwest the yield was very heavy. There is probably more Indian corn on the ground to-day, than during any previous season, all reports concurring in this statement. The tobacco crop is in a healthy condition, and the dairy regions of the country have produced remarkably well. It is said that the cotton harvest will be much smaller this year than last, but the increased prices which are certain to follow a reduced yield will probably net the growers fully as much money, while a far greater quantity of grain and corn, and stock of animal provisions, has been raised in that section than in any previous year. Altogether there is great cause of satisfaction. We have the two elements of prosperity—peace and plenty—in a greater degree than any other nation of the world.

THE Democratic press of the State is constant in its reminders to the party, rank and file, that a gain of four members of the Legislature will give them a majority in the House as well as in the Senate. Lessons of the most valuable character are often learned from an enemy, and this is one of them. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania remember that it is their duty not only to retain control of the House, but also to redeem the Senate. The next Legislature will be entrusted with the work of reapportioning the Congressional Districts of the State, and it is certain that if the Democratic party obtains possession of the House, as it holds possession of the Senate, it will so gerrymander the apportionment as to defeat the honest expression of her Republican majorities for the next ten years to come. Let it also be borne in mind that the Senators chosen next month will have a voice in the election of a United States Senator in 1873, and that a defeat of the Republican Legislative ticket this fall will inevitably insure the election of a Democratic Senator. That party will willingly consent to the slaughter of MCCANDLESS and COOPER, provided it can secure the Legislature. This is the object of its prime ambition, to which all its energies are bent. Let Republicans throughout the State remember this fact, and checkmate the scheme effectually.

IF should not be forgotten that the so-called Temperance ticket, put in nomination at Harrisburg last month by a score or so of well-meaning but utterly impracticable men is wholly repudiated by the Temperance community at large. The movement is completely devoid of official or representative character, and should not for a moment secure any Temperance man into supporting it. A number of District Temperance Conventions in various parts of the State have already publicly disavowed connection with it, and other organizations are following suit. The Corresponding Secretary of the State Central Committee, a life-long worker in the Temperance cause, has officially denounced it, and warned Temperance men against being led astray by it. Every vote cast for that ticket is, whether so intended or not, cast for the Democratic candidates, and this is the reason why it receives favorable mention from the papers of that party.

"We judge a party by its favorites. In order to judge the aims of a party, and the spirit which animates it, we must look to its leading public men."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THAT'S sensible. Come forward, Tammany, whom months ago a leading journal of that party called "the right bower of Democracy," and show them what you can do. You can spend more money for carpeting and furnishing a single building for a single year, than it cost the federal administration for transporting the entire mail service of forty-six States and Territories for the same period; three times more than the expenses of the diplomatic services of country for two years; as much as the annual cost of collecting the customs of the whole country; more than all the miscellaneous expenses of the department of the Interior; and a greater sum than the yearly cost of the Indian Bureau, inclusive of the stealings of contractors. It can pay, within the period of eleven months, more money for plastering than the entire expenses of the United States for foreign intercourse amount to during the whole period of office of the present administration; and more for a single year's plumbing and gas fitting, than the expenses attending all the public buildings and grounds in Washington. For such expenditures three men were paid a greater sum in one year than the collection of the entire revenue of the United States cost within the same time; more than double the amount of the expenses of the United States Courts for two years, or of the whole cost of the Forty-first Congress. Their expenditure of over thirteen millions of dollars within a period of two years shows generosity. Their ownership of Courts and Legislatures indicates power. Their absolute control of the ballot-box suggests the possession of vast resources. Their contempt of popular opinion proves their self-reliance. Their enormous riches show the "spirit which animates them;" their confident faith in the support of the Democratic party at large, and the deferential alacrity with which this support is rendered, prove them to be "its leading public men." As for "its aims," sah CONNOLLY, and if he is too busily engaged in doctoring his accounts to find time to answer, inquire of ALECK STEPHENS.

A WEEK or two ago the New York *Nation*, which holds somewhat the same relation to American journalism that the London *Spectator* holds to the English press—a clear-sighted, temperate, philosophic, non-partisan journal—expressed its belief that the only effective way of putting a stop to the shameless practices of the Tammany malefactors was by the establishment of a Citizens' Vigilance Committee; whereupon the chief organ of the Ring, remembering, perhaps, that one of the Tammany judges left San Francisco about the time of the installation of Judge Lynch in that city a number of years ago, has visions of long ropes, short shrifts, and a stoppage of its own commons, is shocked and frightened to the marrow of its bones, and beseeches the *Nation* not to talk in that dreadful manner any more. That journal, however, reiterates its opinion that HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED, and the class to which they belong, fear no penalty for their misdeeds except a violent death, and that such a death a large and growing body of respectable citizens think they ought to die, partly to stop their thieving and rid the community of their presence, and partly to prevent the unwholesome influence on public and private morals of the peaceful close of an infamous career. Such a punishment, it declares, would no more deserve the name of "lynching," in the sense of mob-law, than the execution of ROBESPIERRE and RIGAULT was lynching. The mere fact that the subscribers and peaceable citizens of New York should be compelled to speculate upon such a question, and that a journal of the weight and gravity of the *Nation* should consider it necessary to speak of the possibility of such a revolt, perhaps more than anything else indicates the insupportable nature of the Tammany tyranny, and the belief of the people that the law will afford no redress. The question now is, will Judge BARNARD grant the injunction?

REFERRING to our remarks on the *Post's* allusions to the EVANS defalcation, and to our statement that the ex-agent was "lashed out of Republican Pennsylvania," that journal wants to know who inflicted the whipping, and asks:

"Did half a dozen Radical papers in the State do any "lashing," until after Evans and his crew were deposed? If so, we invite the COMMERCIAL to refer us to have explicit answers to these unvarnished questions."

Bless your dear heart, neighbor, so you shall. Frankly, then, the Republican press did not "do any lashing" until after the guilt of EVANS had been made manifest. This it did, however. As soon as rumors of the defalcation came to its knowledge, it instantly and firmly demanded that a full and impartial investigation of the charges should be had; that if innocent he might stand vindicated, and if guilty, be made to suffer. We are aware that this waiting for the facts and the evidence before pronouncing a verdict is very different from the course generally pursued by Democracy, but for all that we humbly beg leave to suggest that it is the only proper one. When, however, his criminality had been established, and he had himself clenched the proofs of his guilt by fleeing in hot haste to the company of the Democratic masters in iniquity whose example he had imitated so bunglingly and upon such a miserably reduced scale, the "Radical papers" were as prompt to condemn him as the Democratic press has been swift to shield Tammany, or nimble-tongued in the hue and cry against upright men guilty only of the crime of being Republicans. Perhaps it might be well for the *Post* and other organs of its party to reserve their strictures in a similar manner, and to make them when the interests of justice demanded. Is our neighbor answered?

IF the leaders of the Democratic party could rise to the level of foreign fairness and common sense in discussing the financial policy of the Government, they would gain considerably in patriotism and intelligence. Referring to Mr. BOUTWELL's conversion of two hundred millions of six per cent. bonds into five per cents, and the consequent saving of two millions of dollars a year, the London *Spectator* considers it to be one of the most successful financial operations of modern times, and points out that should the whole debt be converted in a similar manner, there would be a saving of fifteen millions of dollars a year. It attributes the success of the loan to the Alabama treaty, which by removing the risks of quarrel between the two countries, has caused the bonds of the United States to appreciate in England, and thinks that British capital will now flow into the country at such an increased rate that within a few years we shall have actually received far more money from the treaty than we should have done had Mr. SUMNER's demands been paid in full. According to that journal, all that is now required to attract half the savings of Europe to the United States, is to devise some plan securing to bondholders the right of appeal from State courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, or some other unpurchasable tribunal; since, as it justly argues, the Rings could not swindle long without the connivance of the judges. This is not very flattering unction for Democracy to lay to its distressed soul, seeing that the Alabama treaty is distinctively the work of a Republican administration, while the charlatan FISK and the swindle Erie are constituent parts and parcels of the gigantic Tammany mierule.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Papal excommunication of its adherents, and the incessant machinations of the ultramontanists against it, the DOLLINGER movement seems to be steadily gaining strength and power. Bavaria, which has hitherto been undecided how to act, has at last declared itself emphatically for the reform. It was known that the personal sympathies of the young King were with the movement, but the liberal party feared he did not possess sufficient positiveness of character to place himself in open opposition to the Vatican. This, however, he has done; a new ministry having been selected, whose first public act was to supplant the ultramontane minister at Rome by a man thoroughly opposed to the dogma of infallibility and the decrees of the Vatican generally. This decisive action has, it is said, exceedingly alarmed the Pope, who fears that Austria and the whole of Germany will follow the example of Bavaria. The great meeting of the reformers which is to take place during the present month will doubtless give a strong additional impetus to the movement—and, since it is not at all likely that the Pope will stultify himself by revoking his infallibility decree, it seems every way probable that a new Catholic Church will in process of time be established.

IN the latter part of July the city of Pointe a Pitre, in the island of Guadeloupe, was destroyed by fire. Through the active kindness of the people of the neighboring islands, the inhabitants were saved from the horrors of famine; but their necessities are said to be still very great. In the French West Indies much indignation has been excited by the manner in which the calamity has been treated by some of the newspapers in Paris. It seems that to gratify the anti-negro party in France, the conflagration of Pointe a Pitre has been represented as the work of the blacks, who, it is pretended, wish to ruin the entire European population and compel them to leave the island. It is not without interest in this country, to learn that those negro-haters are still so zealous even among the French. A Guadaloupe correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* refers to them as remnants of the colonial aristocracy who have left the Antilles since 1848 to avoid witnessing and aiding in a fusion which offended their prejudices. The same sort of people, we may add, are to be met with in our Southern States, in reference to the Blacks of the island the testimony of the same correspondent is interesting. He says that they are at present proprietors of the largest part of the soil of Guadaloupe, at the head of various industries, and flourishing commercial houses, and finally, that five sixths of Pointe a Pitre of which the conflagration is attributed to them, are owned by them. He also says that the introduction of universal suffrage has had the happiest results in the island; completely belying the fears of its opponents. Among well informed people, the burning of Pointe a Pitre is regarded as the result of accident.

WHAT would be the probable result of a national marriage between Tammany frauds and Ku-Klux violence may be pretty clearly inferred from the demeanor of the respective parties to the courtship, now that each is on its best behavior. A prominent Southern Republican, however, a native of the South, and an uncompromising Union man throughout the war, whose character and sources of information are said to be alike reliable, has written a letter to a Government official at Washington, in which he states the Democratic programme to be to carry New York by fraud, and to remain quiescent in the South up to within a few weeks of the election, when the Ku-Klux organization is to develop its whole strength to intimidate Union men from the polls if they can, and to drive them away if they must. In support of this opinion he adduces a number of facts which at least deserve to be well considered. Without accepting all his conclusions, it seems evident that there is now and has been for months past a close alliance between Tammany and the Southern ultraists, and that the Democracy have an organized and pre-arranged programme for carrying out their purpose. The new departure swindle in the North, and the apparent subsidence of Ku-Klux outrages in the South, may possibly be the result of a common conspiracy against the confidence of the people. But we do not think the wedding will take place. Pennsylvania for one will forbid the banns.

PAINT, perfume, pad and patch it as they will, the Democracy cannot disguise the new departure beyond recognition, for with every movement of its body and every motion of its fashionable skirt, the cloven foot discloses itself, and shows the order of beings to which it belongs. The latest Democratic view of the Constitutional Amendments is furnished by a prominent Kentucky Judge, who holds them to be political questions which must be settled by the political departments of the government. How they would be "settled" under an administration compounded of equal parts of Tammanyism and Ku-Kluxism we are being made to admire the power of prophecy. The status of the negro under TWEED and TOOMBS, for instance—the one "tearing the live thunder from its home in the burning ether," the other with his hands up to the arm-pits in the public treasury—TOOMBS consenting that TWEED should rob, and TWEED agreeing that TOOMBS might oppress—would it not be delightful? Who hope the colored citizens of Pennsylvania will not forget the roseate future in store for their Southern kindred should the ascendancy of Democracy come to pass.

OUR Democratic neighbor, the *Post*, has no use for its roosters now-a-days. North Carolina, followed by Montana and Wyoming, furnished no occasion for bringing out the bird, and now the Republican victory in California sends them permanently into retirement. With every election the attitudes of the Democracy grow more desperate. Nor will they be improved by those which are to come off. The reaction which was predicted is nowhere apparent. The country is not yet ready for a change—least of all to the party which sympathized with the rebellion, still embraces in its folds the great body of those who sought to destroy the government, and refuse to acquiesce in the verdict of the great struggle.

MR. GREELEY reached Milwaukee Wednesday evening, breakfasting at Chicago with the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of that city, and the Hon. JOHN B. GRINNELL, of Iowa. Great interest is manifested to see him wherever he goes, and he was met at the Milwaukee depot by a large deputation of citizens He will proceed to the Green Bay country, stopping at Bethesda Springs, at the request of Mr. CHASE, who is there for his health. He appears to have little to say in public of what he knows about the Presidency, though it is said he is free to give his views to proper persons in private.

JUST at present the friends of Mr. CHASE appear to be performing the greatest amount of work on the Democratic side in the Presidential line. He is represented as having entirely recovered, mentally and physically, which was essential to the undertaking, and there are a number of other circumstances favorable to him just now—not the least being the confused and rather chopfallen condition of the Democratic party generally.

The War Situation in Cuba.

The New York *Herald* publishes some items in Cuban affairs, has an article on the approaching campaign in that island, for which the opposing parties are busily arranging and laying plans. It says the Spaniards have in the field about 30,000 regulars and 20, or number of volunteers, while the armed forces of the Cubans consist of not over 11,000 men. The war has now lasted nearly three years, and that the Cubans still hold out is claimed as the best proof that in reality they are not to be conquered or matched, notwithstanding the numerical difference between the contending forces is so great. The *Sun* affirms that "if measures be not adopted to enable the patriots to act on the offensive and drive the Spaniards out of the island, they must be content to follow the fortunes of San Domingo," and adds that "there are Cuban elements in the United States amply sufficient to enable the Cubans to conquer their independence within the next six months; but this consummation is not to be obtained by unity of purpose and of action."

THE writings of Miss Braddon, the popular English novelist, are not models of the highest moral or literary excellence, although for a certain species of dramatic plot, and for a certain tropical luxuriance of language and imagery, they are by no means destitute of interest. This lady has felt compelled to address a letter to the *Athenæum*, to complain of a most unique literary fraud of which she is the victim, and of which a certain New York Sunday paper—joint organ of the double iniquity of Tammany and the abortionists—is the perpetrator. This paper has for years past been in the habit of following the lead of the United States whatever rubbish its proprietors could procure, as having been written by Miss Braddon, although she has again and again protested against the imposition. The last piece of this kind is of recent occurrence, the issue of that sheet for July 30th containing the first instalment of a "story" editorially stated to have been written by her, but with respect to which she declares—

"[I] will leave this paper for July 30, I never saw this new story commenced therein. I know nothing whatever about it or its author. I am as much perplexed by the being attributed to me as I am perplexed by the persistence of this newspaper in giving to the world, time after time, stories falsely attributed to me that I have not written. This occurs, too, in the face of reiterated protests against the practice, both from myself and from others in my name. I cannot help thinking that if a 'smart' English publisher were to imitate this peculiar mode of manufacture, and produce books or serial stories which he attributed to an American author of some repute in England, knowing all the while that such literature was not written by such author, a sharp outcry would quickly arise for an Act of Parliament to put an end to such abominably dishonest practices. Let us hope that American authors and statesmen will anticipate this evil day by initiating some measure of registration which shall protect reputations against the recklessness to which I now take attention."

The error of Miss Braddon consists in supposing that anything which that sheet might print ever finds its way into decent or cultivated society. If her reputation receives no worse injury than that which is likely to accrue from the fabrications of that paper, she may possess her soul in perfect peace. Outside of the shambles and the stews, and of the classes who are in training for their next occupancy, it is doubtful whether the matter in question is known to have an existence. It may not be very complimentary to Miss Braddon—the pertinacity with which its proprietors cling to the use of her name—but she may at least console herself with the consolation that not one of its readers knows who or what she is.

THE New York *Herald* has an article headed "Crime and Religion connected;" the noticeable feature of which is that it does not relate to or point out the intimate association existing between the *Herald's* pious editorials and its advertisements of the damnable fraternity of humanity-killers. And yet the two things are but a couple of pages apart.

Timber Scarcity—How American Forests are Being Pillaged—Some of the Consequences.

The growing scarcity of timber and timber lands is becoming a very important question for the country. The demand for lumber is constantly increasing, while the supply is rapidly falling off. Vast in extent as are the forests of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, at the present rate of demand for building material to supply the necessities of our increasing population, it will be but a few years before they are exhausted. Even now, indeed, we are beginning to have to look to the shores of the Pacific for the means to supply this great necessity, and it will not be long before we shall have to go clear beyond our borders. The average yield of lumber to the acre is about 3,750 feet. In the year 1869 the receipts of lumber at the principal Western markets amounted to 3,000,000,000 feet, so that in that year alone there must have been cleared 800,000 acres, or an average of 2,500 acres a day. Even at this rate we should use up 12,000,000 acres of timber in fifteen years, and it should be borne in mind that the demand is constantly increasing. Another and not less serious phase of the matter consists in the fact that the felling of forests in districts where rivers have their sources, are drying up the streams of vast regions. It is said that the water supply of the whole of New England is gradually failing, solely in consequence of the disappearance of the forests. Many manufacturing districts in those States, where water power was formerly the rule, have been compelled to adopt steam as a substitute, while numerous mills have been abandoned because it was not profitable to replace the wheel with a steam engine. It is predicted that within a few years the Connecticut river will cease to be navigable to Hartford, from the same cause. Streams which formerly flowed into that river year in and year out, are now actually dry nine months of the year. It is probable that the ruinous droughts which afflicted New England last summer arose from the causes mentioned. History shows that many fertile districts in Europe, Asia and Africa have been rendered uninhabitable in consequence of the destruction of trees. In some European countries the Government has instituted regulations for repairing the drain upon the forests, and we think the Government of the United States would exhibit not only a wise but a necessary foresight in taking this question into consideration, and adopting measures for the keeping up of the timber supply by settlers upon its public domain.

Dexter Still King of the Turf.

The New York *Sun* says: After all, even if the accounts of Goldsmith Maid's trotting at Milwaukee are strictly true, Dexter still remains king of the turf. If making the fastest time in public and in a race ever made constitutes a horse king of the turf, Dexter, in his great match with a double team, trotted in 2:16? He was timed by well-known horsemen, the owner of California Patchen, Alderman Genet, and others. Besides, Dexter trotted in Buffalo *a mile and twenty-seven feet* in 2:17¾! The time reported at Milwaukee as made by Goldsmith Maid is, according to the judges themselves, false. They could not agree and were forced to lump it and call it out as made by one against the other two. This was false reporting; and if there were bets on the time, was a manifest injustice.

The forthcoming number of Bonner's *Ledger* will contain the following:

Some of the daily papers have reported that Goldsmith Maid has trotted a mile in 2:17. Everybody knows that she never was in the 2:17 class, or could do it without running; but even if she had done it, it would leave her behind Dexter, for he trotted, in the presence of 10,000 people, in 2:16, although beaten in that race by a running horse, who made 2:15, and therefore got the record.

SOME curious statistics have lately been published under government authority, showing the number of homicides committed in the United States from June 1st, 1870, to May 31st, 1871. The number of murders perpetrated in the Southern States is so greatly in excess of those committed in other sections as at once to arrest the attention of the observer. Of the total number, 2,800, or nearly one-fifth throughout the forty-six States and Territories, eight Southern States have 1,083, or more than one-half, and it is noticeable that the largest numbers occur in those States which contain the largest colored element. We do not care to inquire into the causes of this fact, or in any partisan sense to dwell upon the lesson which it conveys. We are strongly inclined to the belief that, since it is too late in the day to make the halter the symbol of National jurisdiction over the States formerly in rebellion, a liberal amnesty policy would be found to be one of the best agencies that could possibly be employed to remedy the violence and lawlessness which these statistics indicate. That people of all parties, however, are largely responsible for this shameful condition of affairs the following extract from the New Orleans *Picayune*, a conservative Democratic journal, shows. That paper says:

"There is scarcely a State, except Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas or Texas without its pet desperado. These young fellows (they are generally young, for whisky claims its own and kills them long before middle age,) are usually respectable in parentage and kin. Sometimes they are of prominent families. But in any case they have a throng of admirers and followers, men who will talk volubly, if not eloquently, of their gallantry, and of the persecution by which they stand ready at any time to urge them on to acts of blood and lawlessness. They are altogether responsible for their villainy; the foolish people who tolerate them socially are, in part, the accessories of their diabolism. The writers who excuse and palliate their wickedness are also sharers in their crimes. They are known to be murderers, and yet within a range of thirty miles around the latter city may count a hundred companions who do not scruple at being seen on any occasion in his company."

More than this, these incorrigible enemies of order and society are generally, after their death, praised for their daring "chivalry," and this other young men who else might possibly lead tranquil and honorable lives, become infected with the same bloody-minded ambition, to swagger through the same base life to the same premature and desperate end. Upon the press of the Southern States rests the chief responsibility for the existence and continuance of this brutal reign of pet assassins.

A FRENCH Relief Committee in New Orleans has received a letter from M. de Rochambeau, dated Vendome, France, August 14, 1871, in which the writer appeals for material aid to repair the disasters caused the peasantry of the district by the late war. From the loss of grain, cattle, the destruction of houses, etc., it appears that the sufferings of the country people in that part of France must have been terrible. In his letter Count Rochambeau says:

"I have accepted this mission to apply for aid in memory of the old relations of friendship that unite our family to the great republic of the United States; it is the Marshal de Rochambeau, the friend of your immortal Washington, who asks of you for his native country a *souvenir* of the services which he was able to render to it personally and which have always refused the benefactions of the great republic; but in behalf of our unfortunate country we should gratefully accept."

The writer of this letter is, we believe, the grandson of Count Rochambeau, who commanded the French troops at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In the French revolution he took part with the Girondists, and when they fell he was thrown into prison and condemned to death. He had even mounted the wagon which should convey him to the place of execution, when the ruffian superintendent, at the last moment, seeing that the vehicle was overladen, said to him. "Get down, old marshal, you will come with us another time." But on the next day "The Terror" was brought to an end, and Marshal Rochambeau was saved. In his exposition to this country he was accompanied by his son, who was a general officer. *His* son is the writer of the letter cited above.

FROM a recent report to the City Council of Richmond, we learn that considerable progress has been made in the improvement of the navigation of the James river. The sunken vessels near Drewry's Bluff have been raised, giving a channel of 250 feet wide and 18 feet deep at low water. At Warwick's the wrecks of three schooners, at Gravyard Beach the wrecks of the Gallego and Plumie, and below Aikens about forty piles have been raised. At Drewry's Bluff, the remainder of the steamer Jamestown, the steamer Virginia, the steamer Fredericksburg, the steamer Beaufort, the schooner Wythe, the brig Marcus, and parts of several stone cribs have been removed, as well as fifty piles at Wilton. At Dutch Gap the cut-off will soon be completed, giving a width of 100 feet and a depth of 18 feet at high water. A channel 225 feet wide and 18 feet deep will also be opened through the rock at Brickett's. The greatest part of this work has been accomplished by the United States, and it is proposed to continue the improvements until a depth of fifteen feet of water from Richmond to the sea shall be secured.

AN immense cargo of tea, estimated at no less than 3,000,000 pounds, was brought to San Francisco from China and Japan on Monday last, by the steamer Alaska, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line. Her whole space (excepting the hold) was chartered for the cargo. As the consumption of tea in the United States amounts to about 40,000,000 pounds per annum, it would seem that this one steamer has brought into the port of San Francisco one-twentieth, nearly, of our whole annual consumption of tea. The question arises, what must be the value of a cargo, it is stated, was probably not less than $800,000, and may have reached $1,000,000, in gold. Its value in this country, including freight, insurance, duties and exchange, is probably $1,500,000 in currency. And besides the tea the Alaska carried raw silk in considerable quantities, adding perhaps another half a million to the value of her cargo.

WHAT is the reason that the Chicago *Tribune*, which so long led the lugubrious lamentation over the decadence of American ship-building, now that Philadelphia has perfected arrangements for the construction of a first-class line of iron steam vessels, to be built of American iron by American workmen, and to sail under the American flag—should misrepresent and deride the enterprise, and endeavor, by predicting it, to accomplish its failure? If the *Tribune* is sincere in its regrets over the stagnation of that branch of American industry, it should encourage at the movement. If it really prefers English vessels, under the English flag, let it say so and have done with it, but for gracious sake let it be consistent in its blubbering.

THE New Jersey Republican State Convention met on Thursday, and nominated for Governor Cornelius Walsh, of Trenton. This gentleman has been a prominent and steadfast member of the Republican party since its organization, and has been largely and honorably identified with the manufacturing and industrial interests of his State. He is said to possess unusual executive ability, while even his bitterest opponents admit that he would administer the affairs of the Commonwealth with unfaltering integrity. Of his election there is no doubt, provided that the Republicans of the State roll up their sleeves for the struggle, and address themselves to work in manly earnest.

REFERRING to the growing proportions of the war of the people of New York City against the robber Ring, the *Standard* inquires, "Where is George Wilkes?" and says that his brain and name would be a tower of strength to the movement. We do not know where he is at present. Last winter, however, a certain "distinguished American," not unknown to politics and journalism, was disporting himself in a Right Oriental fashion in Egypt, in company with a certain nephew of his uncle, both of whom have in different ways earned a considerable amount of newspaper mention. But we believe he left the Orient some time ago.

IT is generally voted that Mrs. Stowe's "Red and White Tyranny" don't amount to much, though it is probable it will have a run before the fact is found out, merely because she is known as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a book, by the way, which had little run till it had been out for some time.

THE Chicago Board of Public Works, in consequence of the failure of a local firm to fulfil engagements, have awarded contracts for water pipe to outside parties, among others to Wm. Smith & Co., of Pittsburgh, for furnishing eighty-three pieces of sixteen-inch pipe.

Shrinkage of Grain in Transit.

Referring to this subject which has been considerably discussed lately, the New York *Bulletin* remarks: The only way in which shippers of grain can protect themselves against the losses to which they are now subjected is by an agreement among themselves to ship, so far as possible, only by such lines of rail and water transportation as will make good all losses above a certain fair percentage of unavoidable shrinkage incident to handling and leakage, when grain is sent in bulk. Such an agreement, if adhered to, would soon force the railroad companies to adopt a course more in conformity with the interests of grain shippers. In these days of close competition there would be no difficulty in securing the transportation of freights at fair rates on any reasonable terms which forwarders might insist upon, and when it was found that one or two roads were enjoying a practical monopoly of grain freights, the others would not be slow in making such concessions as might be needed to secure them a share of the business.

THE fruit canning business has grown to be a large and important one within a few years, and the quantity of these goods consumed yearly is almost incredible. There are eight or ten large firms in Boston engaged in the business, and the goods are distributed all over this country and shipped extensively abroad. The berry season is about over and an average quantity has been put up; one firm in Boston having "canned" eight thousand dozen, each can holding one quart. Tomatoes are very plenty and cheap and hundreds of thousands of cans have been put up. Fruits of all kinds are plenty, and peaches, which have been a perfect glut in this market, have been packed away by the cartload in Baltimore, which is the greatest producing point of this delectable fruit. The writer who executes and regulates their wickedness are also sharers in their crimes. They are known to be murderers, and yet within a range of thirty miles around the latter city may count a hundred companions who do not scruple at being seen on any occasion in his company."

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